The Bombay Gazette,

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well-known passenger Ship EARL OF BALCARRAS, 1,488 Tons, Charles Simonds, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for passengers. For Freight or passage apply to

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TO SAIL ABOUT THE 17th OF MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's celebrated Ship MINERVA, 829 Tons, W. H. Merryman, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain Merryman on Board.

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TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25th MARCH. Carries an experienced Surgeon. The splendid Clipper Ship RED JACKET, 2030 tons register, William Billing, Commander. This Ship, belonging to the White Star line of Australian Packets, is celebrated for her rapid passages. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and her Cabins are fully furnished with Bedding, Linen, and every requisite.

Apply to Captain Billing on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ON THE 20th OF MARCH—The new Clipper Ship FERGINA, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain Hutchinson on board, or to

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain G. C. Burne, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 12th March, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th March 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Monday the 10th instant.

Steam Communication to Australia via Ceylon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship MADRAS, (1,200 Tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain G. P. Wright, will be despatched for Point de Galle, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon.

For further particulars regarding freight and Passage money, apply to,

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th March 1862.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain D. Rennoldson, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY the 14th March, at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 11th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th March 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 10th March, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

7th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

7th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 10th instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 A. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKAPARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Morayshire*, Captain Mathers, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Mathers will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's side.

LECKIE & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Morayshire*.
Bombay, 25th Feb. 1862.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 14 Horse power, high pressure complete with all connections. Also, A STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse power, horizontal. May be seen on application to

MACINDOE, ROGERS, & Co.

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W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owner.

BOAT RACE.

A SAILING RACE will take place on the 14th inst. at 3 P. M. open to all boats belonging to ships. The race to be from the ship *Macduff* round a boat moored near the Outerlight Ship and back to the above ship. Entrance fee Rs. 10.

Apply to Mr. Jenkins,
at Pestonjee Hormusjee, Sons.

29, Apollo Street.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, the 10th March, No Performance.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY a Grand and Brilliant Representation will take place at half-past 8.

THURSDAY the 13th March, a Grand Special Performance for Native Ladies under a distinguished Patronage.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

Under the Patronage of the Gentlemen of the Gymkhana Club.

MR. F. BURY begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he will have the honor of again appearing before them on Tuesday the 18th of March 1862, in the Petite Comedy entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES"

and by desire the Screaming farce of

"A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*. Dress, Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY.
Manager.

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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

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Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14	p. pair.
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Hummum Street, Fort.

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Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

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The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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SECOND EDITION, Part 3, Sections XI. to XIII. of the "Cavalry Regulations," together with terms of formation and Manœuvre Distances, Intervals, Posts and Duties of Officers, Skirmishing, Picquet and Outpost Duty. Literally translated into Hindustani, in the Oordoo and Divanaghiri characters, by Major W. Anderson, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers.)

*** This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.

Price.—Rs. 3-0; or Rs. 2-8 when more than 12 copies are taken.

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L. PERRETT.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER, No. 20, Medow Street, has just received a new and splended assortment of London and Geneva made GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLRY of superior quality, and the latest fashion, consisting of Rings, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Chains, &c.; &c.; also an Invoice of MUSICAL BOXES, of various description and size.

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THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

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Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
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Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
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It is hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares in rateable proportion will be made to the Shareholders in India on the Register at this date, and a deposit of £2 or Rs. 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 29th March next.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of Receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT,
Acting Secretary.

Railway Office, Byculla, 28th February 1862.

TO MEDICAL MEN.

ANY MEDICAL MEN desirous of going Home next month round the Cape, may meet with a passage on favorable terms by applying to

LAWRENCE & Co.

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AGENTS to collect labourers for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Works. Apply to the Deputy Engineer, Bombay.

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ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers.

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TO LET.

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Bombay, 26th February 1862.

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TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Dean Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort.

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NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee and Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee in our Firm ceased by mutual consent on the 28th ultimo. Our Firm now consists of Mr. Francis Clough and Mr. Henry Thomas Binks who will pay all debts owing by the said Firm and are authorised to receive all debts due to the said Firm.

BROWN, CLOUGH & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1862.

NOTICE.

ANY person having any claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Brigadier H. Stiles, Commanding at Neemuch, is requested to communicate the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of March 1862, after which date no claims will be entertained.

W. M. LECKIE, Major,
President of Court of Adjustment.

Camp Neemuch, 1st March 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of Dubashes carried on by Eduljee Sorabjee, Sorabjee Muncherjee, and Sorabjee Eduljee, under the name and style of Eduljee Sorabjee Dubash and Co. from the 7th day of May 1857 has been dissolved on the 30th day of April 1861, and from that day the business of the said firm has been carried on by Sorabjee Eduljee alone on his own account. I the undermentioned partner, thereon have no connection whatever with that party from the said date. Persons having any intercourse with the said Sorabjee Eduljee are hereby warned, that the business carried on by him, has no connection with me, and whoever will deal with him in any way, they will do so at their own risk.

SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

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R. PARTRIDGE.

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Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

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Price, 12 inches diameter	6	0	0
Do. 13 ,, ,,	8	0	0
Do. Broad Pladed Knives ... Rs. 4; 5; and	6	0	0

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HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

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REVIEWS OF THE PRESS.

This work is a valuable addition to Indian historical literature, as it treats of much which, up to the appearance of these volumes, has been obscure to the general reader and contains information in an accessible and agreeable form which has hitherto been hidden in the Government archives requiring much care and patience to collate. The future searcher into the past history of India, especially of that portion relating to the struggles of England and France in the Southern Peninsula to gain the ascendancy over the rulers of the several states comprised therein, will find his task greatly lightened by a reference to Briggs's "Nizam."—*Calcutta Englishman.*

We gladly hail the work because it appears to occupy worthily a vacum that has long existed in Indian History. * * The Nizam is now the greatest and the last of our Mussulman Allies, certainly the only one with whom our friendship dates for nearly a century back, because the trifling misunderstandings between us have never proceeded to actual warfare. Mr. Briggs states that Nizam Ally was the first of his race who sought the English, we much fear that he was also the best, for, if report is to be believed, since then the Dewan or Minister has been the real power of the State; the appointment of whom has been no unfrequent bone of contention between the Resident and the Nizam. However both parties seem to be aware of the uses of the other and long may our friendship last with the ancient Ally who has been our friend in many a war and which possesses the still greater recommendation that the connection commenced when our power was very small. We sincerely trust that when all other memorials of the great East India Company have passed away or are purposely discarded, their successors may at least reserve this one memento of those who gave them their Indian Empire. and has the work in question will enable its readers to obtain, at a small expense of time and trouble, a correct knowledge of the commencement of our connection with the Deccan, we strongly recommend it to our new officials who might consider it time and trouble thrown away to acquire their information from original sources. * * We can safely promise to those who read it that Mr. Briggs's work, The Nizam, will afford them both entertainment and instruction if they are ignorant of the subject—if they are conversant with it they will find much pleasure in renewing their acquaintance with scenes and things that only remain to them in memory.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

A valuable contribution to the political annuals of India. * * * The history of the working of the subsidiary alliance in the Court of the Nizam forms by far the most interesting and valuabl portion of Mr. Brigg's work. It embraces a review of the character and policy of the several British Residents from the days of Kennaway and Kirkpatrick down to General Low and Colonel Davidson; as well as a history of the whole period down almost to yesterday; together with copies of the several treaties that have been made from time to time between the Governor General and the Nizam.—*Madras Athenæum and Statesman.*

Useful for reference.—*Bombay Saturday Review.*

There is a mass of valuable information in the book about the past history of the Deccan. * * By bringing together the sum of our knowledge of the history of the Nizam, Mr. Briggs has rendered valuable service and saved the enquirer the trouble of searching, perhaps without success, through the different works of Elphinstone, Mill, Grant Duff, Kaye, &c., for the information he wants.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Copies for Sale at the following:

Gazette Press	Apollo Street.
Vulcan Press	Apollo Street.
Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall	Medow Street.
Messrs. Treacher &Co.	Kurrachee.
Cursetjee & Co.	Secunderabad.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Monday, 10*th March* 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	99¾.
Madra	30 days' sight......	99¼.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213½ per [$100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15 ex Divd.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares...........	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway......	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company ...	10,000	105 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...........	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company......	2,500	450 p. sh. [p. Ann.	Rs. 770 Div. [Prem. nom.
Do. New Shares...........	625	......	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares...........	200	......	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	88¼
,, Loan 1842-43	88½
,, Loan 1854-55	88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each........................	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes............	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.................................	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars........................	,, 227 do.
German Crowns........................	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces....................	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d.	to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ....£2 7s. 6d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£2 15s. 0d.	Nominal.
,, (Seeds) ....£2 10s. 0d.	to £2 15s. 0d.
To China..............................	no offers.
To Clyde..............................	no offers.

The business of the past week, owing to the slow arrival of new cotton has almost entirely consisted of reletting tonnage which had been previously taken up on the supposition that we were going to have an early shipping season. This has not proved to be the case, but although rates are at present almost nominal there can be no doubt the longer shipments are delayed the greater will be the advance, and the larger the demand which must take place before the rains. The anticipated advance in rates, and the quick despatch which may presently be expected, will more than compensate for the delay now experienced by several loading vessels. London.—Some trifling relet orders have been placed at £2,15s., and cotton is so scarce that we hear even £2,10s. has been accepted. Seeds also are not going forward in any quantity, and the last order was written at £2,12s. 6d. Liverpool.—At this time last year shipping business was in full swing, and cotton was going forward in unlimited quantities, but the vexatious delay in the arrival of the new staple this season tends to keep in check the buoyant feeling which is at the bottom of the market. For the small quantities of ready cotton offering the *Feronia*, 1250 (a fine new ship), *Bosphorus*, 1346 tons, and *Glendower*, 790 tons, have been the only ships in demand; it being known they are under immediate despatch. For shipment up to the 31st instant, the *Richard Cobden*, 461 tons, has engaged a full cargo at £3,3s. 9d., and for April loading the *Bencoolen*, 1415 tons, part cargo at £3, 10s. 0d. The principal transaction in the market this week has been the charter of two American ships, the *Ticonderaga*, 1275 tons, and *Lizzie Oakford*, 989 tons, for full cargoes of seeds, and cotton at eleven dollars per ton, and they are both now under immediate despatch.

We quote rates as firm:—

Liverpool, Cotton............	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
London, Cotton	Nominal.
Seeds	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China............................	No offers.

—*Bombay Saturday Review, March* 8.

PRICES CURRENT (March 7th, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	216 to 217
Dhollera, ...	,,	207 to 208
Oomravuttee	,,	200 to 201
Compta, ...	,,	179
Dharwar Sawginned		None.
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	178 to 179
Khandeish..	,,	192 to 193
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	205 to 206
Dhollerah ....(Do.)	,,	190 to 191
Oomrawuttee ....(March and April)......	,,	199 to 191
Varavole ....(Do.)......	,,	177 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned(May)......	,,	249 to 250
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1525 to 1530.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at	Rs.	5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	24 to 25
	,,	33 to 34

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............ } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts.. 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent, under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, C.* 112.

Head Office.......................... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.............. 2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight.............. 2s. 0½d.
,, 3 months' sight.............. 2s.
,, 2 months' sight.............. 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight.............. 1s. 11½d.
,, On demand ....
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland ....
Circular Notes.............................. 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 7th March 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Saturdays ....10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do............... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities .... 8 per cent.
On other Securities .... 9 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.........2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto ....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ....1s. 11½d. do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 26th January 1861. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, on demand ......
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. ......
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.. 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business........................ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Mar. 8	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 7 March.
	John Mulhursh	Grant	Liverpool 25 Sept.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Mar. 8	Peter Maxwell	Marshall	Liverpool.
	Gibson Craig	Smith	London.
	Bokary Mohidin Sumdanee	Nacoda	Colsaghurpatam.
	Mornington	Lowen	Liverpool.
	Early Dawn	Eves	Liverpool.
	Tamerlane	Caldwell	Liverpool.
	Herald	Smellie	Liverpool.
9	Walsoken	Bulman	Kurrachee.
	Lowjee Family (s)	Ellison	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. James, and son and sixty natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Lowjee Family*, to Surat.—39 natives
Per steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—110 natives.
Per steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—Several natives.

Commenced Loading.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, for Aden and Suez, began to load on Saturday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 8th March 1862.

For London.

Vernon.—64 bales Cotton, 224 cwt., Visram Khutow.

Minerva.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Seafield.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Vurudhman Poonsy.

Sabilia.—900 bags Sursee Seed, 1,350 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

For Liverpool.

Margaret.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Morarjee Pudumsy.

Duke of Wellington.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 70 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Clara Wheeler.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Black Eagle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leggatt and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoz Nursee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Gertrude.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Muthooradass Soonderjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Tudor.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Lalljee Mowjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ashburner Bell and Co.

Red Jacket.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Leggatt and Co.: 400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., Brown, Clough and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Ramjee Khutow.

Beechworth.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Khimjee Vi-ram and Co.; 93 bags Saltpetre, 108 I. maunds, Henry Willis.

Queen of the Seas.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Curumchund Pemchund.

Feronia—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., S. Brustall and Co.

Madge Wild Fire.—310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Moore Soorjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Rubin.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Coorjee Premjee; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., 25 bales Hemp, 87½ cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Sebastopol.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Canjee.

Cresent City.—17 bales Cotton, 59½ cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Damoder Pragjee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—53 packages China Silk, 5,590 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu.*—2 cases Silk Piece Goods, 61 corges Mallum Ahmud Casum and Co.

Glen Isla.—24 packages Sundries, Mooljee Ramjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
201	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.........	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	Bombay. (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ...	Bombay.
1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Bayman, (S. Sloop)	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White........	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Aden.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
1600 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.
730 Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.
For Bombay.
685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

BENGAL.

Arrival.—February 27, Ship *Saint Germain*, Thomas, from Pondicherry 17th February.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—February 28, P. and O. S. N. Companp's Screw Steamer *Candia*, Stewart, from Calcutta 23rd February.

Do. March 2, Danish Barque *Roska*, A. P. Nissen, from Penang 16th February.

Departure.—March 2, Barque *Sovereign of India*, G. Case to London.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

6th March.—Major P. Stewart, Bengal Engineers, on duty, from Calcutta.

8th Do.—Lieut. F. J. Wise, 26th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

8th March.—Ensign R. P. Simpson, 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Mhow.

Do.—Ensign J. E. Macaulay, to Mhow.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon W. Shepherd, from leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 8th March 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows, the Senior to sit as President:—
Quarter Master 33rd Regt., Quarter Master 18th Regt. N. I., and one Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I.

3. The Court of Enquiry ordered to assemble in Garrison Orders of the 6th instant, and of which Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, will re-assemble at its former place of meeting, at 11 a. m. on Monday next the 10th instant, to report more fully on the same subject.

Bombay, Sunday, 9th March 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl's. Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 7th March 1862.

Infantry Cadet R. Laing, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty for a period of six months with Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, and directed to join.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 234 of 1st instant, Serjeant Wm. Stanley, is permitted to draw his stipend in India, instead of Europe, as therein notified.

Assistant Surgeon P. Turnbull is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Poona, and directed to join.

Serjeant J. M. Mason, of the Unattached List, employed in the Artillery Depot of instruction, is discharged the service by purchase.

The following transfers in the Subordinate Medical Department are ordered:—

Assistant Apothecary D. J. Cunha, (231) from general duty Presidency, to 1st Company 21st Battalion Artillery.

1st Hospital Assistant J. A. Cunha, (324) general duty Northern Division, general duty Presidency.

Apprentice L. Shea, (824) 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

Sporting Gazette.

GYMKANA SPORTS.

The sports announced for Saturday last came off on the Esplanade near the Gymkana tents, and attracted a considerable number of spectators, besides those who took part in the games. There was a goodly muster of the military present, many of whom competed for the prizes and as will be seen by the sequel they were most successful in their competition.

The sports commenced with A Foot Race, distance 150 yards, prize five rupees. There were eight entrances; the race was won by Mr. Brown. The next on the list was A High Jump, prize five rupees. This was a very well contested match and was eventually won by Private Emmerson of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment; who managed to make a clear leap over 4 ft. 9 in.

Then followed Throwing the Hammer, each competitor to throw the hammer three times; this was well contested, the men belonging to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment being the principal players. The prize was carried off by Private Emmerson who threw the hammer 43 feet. The next was A Walking Match, distance 500 yards; for ten rupees. Seven men started for this race. Mr. Brown was declared the winner and Private Dwyer of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment came in second. This race caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among the competitors, it certainly did appear to us to be more like a *running* match than a walking one.

Then followed Putting the Shot, prize five rupees, which was carried off by Private Emmerson; the distance thrown being eleven yards.

A Foot Race, distance 400 yards, prize seven rupees, followed in which some seven or eight men started, but the whole of the field was distanced, except Private Bolter of the 33rd and a Native who were very closely matched; at 100 yards from the winning post, where a red flag was pitched, Bolter was slightly ahead, and mistaking this for the goal he stopped while the native continued his course, and arrived at the four hundred yards post first, as soon as Bolter discovered his mistake he buckled to again but his opponent was too far in advance to be overtaken. This caused a dispute when it was decided that the race should be run over again, the distance to be 150, instead of 400 yards. The Native, however, did not start, so that Bolter walked over the course.

The next was A Long Standing Jump, prize five rupees. This was another well contested match in which some good jumping was shewn. Again Emmerson proved successful, and carried off the prize.

Then followed Hop, Step, and Jump; prize five rupees. There was some good sport in this game, and after considerable competition Private Crawley of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, having outstripped the whole of his opponents was declared the winner.

The last piece on the programme was, A Long Running Jump, prize five rupees which was very closely contested by most of the competitors in the two previous matches. This was eventually won by Crawley, who once more proved himself too much for his astute opponents.

The gentlemen of the Gymkana deserve great praise for providing such manly recreation for the public; for the whole of the games this day were open to all competitors, both Native and European being invited to take part therein. The sports did no terminate until nearly dusk when all parties went away well satisfied, except the slight disputes mentioned above, with the games provided for their amusement.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH——

At Malabar Hill, on the 7th March, the wife of Lieut Colonel Ballard, C.B., Bombay Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS——

Suddenly, at Park Cottage, Bridge of Allan N. B., on the morning of the 22nd of January, from malignant scarlet fever, Euphemia, the beloved wife of Captain W. Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, and youngest daughter of the late Lieut. General John M. C. Nair, C. B., of H. M.'s 90th Regt.

At Grant Road, on Sunday the 2nd March, of Teething, Rose Hannah Nathalia, the only daughter of Mr. S. D. Esperance, aged 1 year 6 months and 8 days.

At Bandora, on the 7th March, of Asiatic Cholera, aged 29 years, Hannah, the beloved wife of Julius Achenbach, Esq., and relict of the late H. Duxberry, Esq., of Manchester; also on the same day, Clara Duxberry, her only daughter, aged 6 years, both deeply and sincerely regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH——

At Komardie, Raneegunge, on the 26th February, the wife of William F. Bernard, Esq., C. E., E. I. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES——

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 27th February, by the Revd. Frederic Otway Mayne, Eliza, youngest daughter of John Thomas, Esq., of Bletsoe Bedfordshire, to Colonel Haythorne, of the 1st, or the Royal Regiment Adjutant General H. M.'s Forces in India.

At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, on the 25th February, Captain Hamilton Maxwell, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to Julia, eldest daughter of Brigadier General St. G. D. Showers, C. B., Commanding the Presidency Division.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS——

At Egmore, on the 1st March, Mrs. James Dale, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 28th February, the wife of A. A. Gordon, Esq., 7th Light Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES——

At Bangalore, on the 3rd March, Mr. T. M. Rodrigues, to Miss I. E. Vanderlowen, eldest daughter of Mr. E. R. Vanderlowen, late Cantonment Principal Sudder Moonsiff.

At St. Thomas' Church, on the 1st March, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Madras, Lieut. Kenlis F. Stevenson, 43rd Regiment M. N. I., eldest son of the Revd. Joseph Stevenson, Clonfeacle Rectory, County Tyrone, Ireland, to Margaret youngest daughter of B. Cardozo, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH——

At Meerut, on the 1st March, the wife of Lieutenant D. MacFarlan, Horse Artillery, of a son.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "Salsette," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock p. m. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

Postage.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton,*
Weight under ¼ ounce......Rs.	0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,, ... ,,	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,, ... ,,	0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
2 ,, ... ,,	2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Emeu," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th March, at 6 o'clock p. m. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 a. m. on the 14th March.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Mails for Sidney and Australia per steamer "Madras," will be closed TOMORROW, TUESDAY the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland postage.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer "Johnstone Castle," will be closed 18 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——MARCH 1862.

Full Moon ....Sunday 16d. 10h. 8.2m. a. m.
Last Quarter ....Sunday 23d. 2h. 40.5m. a. m.
New Moon ....Sunday 30d. 0h. 36.4m. p. m.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. First Flash
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	10		6 14	6 7	6 34	6 46	Date 7th March Time—8h. 0m. 0s.
Tues.	11		6 13	6 8	7 46	8 1	
Wed.	12	Gregory, M. B.	6 12	6 8	8 37	9 0	
Thur	13		6 11	6 8	9 22	9 43	
Fri.	14		6 10	6 8	9 58	10 24	
Sat.	15		6 10	6 9	10 38	10 57	
Sun.	16	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 9	6 9	11 18	11 33	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 10*th.*—The second Temple of Jerusalem finished under Darius, B. C. 515.
Tuesday, 11*th.*—Napoleon outlawed, 1815.—Steamer *President* last sailed, 1841.
Wednesday, 12*th.*—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.—End of Nepaul war, 1816.
Thursday, 13*th.*—Planet Georgium Sidus discovered by Herschel, 1781.
Friday, 14*th.*—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.
Saturday, 15*th.*—Royal Academy established, 1768.—Lord Cornwallis' Victory, 1792.—Commercial Treaty with France, 1860.
Sunday, 16*th.*—Martinique taken, 1794.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 8th March 1862.

Havildar Major Gunsham, 3rd Regt. N. I.
Luchmoobhoy Kashitany.

THE Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	3 Feb.	Ceylon	17 Feb
France	5 Feb.	China	15 Feb
Malta	7 Feb.	Singapore	22 Feb
Alexandria............	10 Feb.	Penang	24 Feb
Suez	12 Feb.	Calcutta	1 Mar
Aden	19 Feb.	Madras	4 Mar
Mauritius	14 Jan.	N. W. Provinces......	4 Mar
Cape	10 Dec.	Scinde—Kurrachee	28 Feb
Australia............	24 Dec.	Punjaub............	26 Jan
Bangalore	5 Mar	Rangoon	3 Feb

Since our last publication we have received papers from Calcutta of the 1st instant, from Madras and the North-West Provinces of the 4th, from Bangalore of the 5th, and Poona of Saturday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

NEWS FROM LONDON,

Via Marseilles, 11*th Feb.*

Indigo selling heavily, Bengal twelve to sixteen pence above.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Hongkong, 21*st Feb. (through Kedgree.)*

Opium, Patna in fair demand at improved rates. Benares has given a way.
Old Patna, 770 dlrs.
New Patna, 755 dlrs.
Malwa 740 dlrs.

Opium at Shanghai, *on 7th February.*
Patna, 565 taels.
Malwa 555 taels.

Exchange has further receded on London, Bank Bills, four shillings five pence one farthing. On Calcutta two hundred and seventeen rupees being at two dollars ten cents per picul.

The steamer *Nubia*, from Suez, anchored at Madras yesterday at 9 a. m., and sailed for Calcutta at 3-40 p. m.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* hears that the clergy have memorialised Government for an increase to their retiring pensions.

Government have resolved to destroy their old and useless records, and to arrange and classify valuable and useful papers for easy reference. To superintend this work, Professor Candy, of the Elphinstone College, has been appointed.

General H. G. D. Showers, C. B., Commanding the Calcutta Presidency Division left that town on the 1st inst. for Assam and the South-east frontier; and will probably be absent about three months. The Governor General has committed wide powers, both military and political, to his hands.

Consequent on Mr. Coke's retirement after Mr. Howard returns from Europe, the following changes will take place in the Educational Staff:—Mr. Wordsworth, at present Assistant Inspector in the Central Division, will be posted to the Poona College; Mr. Russell, at present Principal of the Poona College, and Mr. Draper of the same College, take the place of Messrs. Coke and Wordsworth in the inspecting staff of the Central Division.

A reference was made, says the *Englishman*, "to Sir Charles Wood some months since as to whether the admission of Officers into the Staff Corps was to rest with the Home or Indian Governments. The Secretary of State has replied that the nomination of Officers to that Corps will be made by the Governor General with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, without whose approval previously obtained, no appointment to the Staff is to take place. It has, moreover, been laid down by Sir Charles Wood that a certificate of efficient satisfactory performance of his Regimental duties from his Commanding Officer is indispensible to every candidate for admission into the Staff Corps.

"With a view to the organization of one test of competence for admission to the Staff Corps and the various appointments, to fill which, Officers are selected therefrom, the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been invited to afford their assistance in the preparation of a scheme by which the qualifications of candidates, and the periods allowed for probation to qualify for the several branches of Civil and Military employ shall be determined. With this object the Governor General has, moreover, called upon several high in position, and of large experience in the several departments of government to give their assistance in deciding what, in their opinion, should be required of Officers who may be candidates for employment in their several departments.

"The following officers have been called upon to draw up rules for the guidance of candidates in the several branches of Staff employ.

"Political.—The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces and Punjab, and the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, Central India, and the Residents at Hyderabad and other Native Courts.

"Civil.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, North-West Provinces and Punjab. The Members of the Board of Revenue, and the Commissioners of Peshawur, Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

"Stud.—The Superintendent and Chief Officers of the Department.

"Military.—The heads of each Department of Army Staff assisted by such of their Deputies and Assistants as they may consider advisable.

"The Circular addressed to the various Officers above alluded to, will be prepared in the form of questions to which each will append his answer, and add any observations he may desire to make. On their receipt by Government they will be classified, and as far as possible embodied into rules which will form the guide for all India, so that the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies may be capable of amalgamation at any time should it be considered to consolidate them into one Corps."

The *Colombo Observer* gives the following extract from a letter from Captain Archibald Bell, in which he gives an account of the loss of the ship *Appleton*. She was lost in a hurricane in about the latitude 19 S. and longitude 78 E. The unfortunate ship, cleared out from Colombo on 21st December 1861, with a cargo worth £60,000 including upwards of 14,000 cwts of Coffee, of which only about 2,000 were Native. More than 3,000 cwts of Cocoanut oil went down in the *Appleton*. Including ship and cargo, the loss cannot be under £70,000.

"Several days before the hurricane came on the weather was at times very gloomy, and the thermometer fluctuating considerably; and being in the hurricane latitudes, I took the precaution of sending down the upper yards and going on the other tack for a day (that was to the North-westward) till the weather cleared up again. So I kept away on my course with a fair wind—nothing particular occurred till the 7th January, when the glass began to fall with torrents of rain. So I sent down top-gallant yards, battened down steerage hatch, double-lashed the spars on deck and secured the sails that were furled with double gaskets, put extra boards up against the front of the cabin—so that everything was secured that I could think of. At 4 p. m. on the 7th it blew a gale, and at 5 p. m. the ship broached to, blowing all the sails away like rags. At 9 p. m. it was a perfect hurricane; ship on her beam ends, all the bulwarks on the lee-side washed away, with the lee-side of the forecastle. We cut away the mizzen-mast and main-topmast—she righted considerably and we found that there was a deal of water in the ship—so we cut away the main-mast. She righted and went off before the wind. All hands went to the pumps and kept them going from the night of the 7th till about 2 a. m. of the 9th, when one of the pumps got completely choked, and the remaining one was choking every 10 minutes. At day-light of the 9th the weather was fine and the ship *Ticoli* heaving in sight, we held a consultation. The crew were quite exhausted, four of them laid up from hurts, and the leak gaining on us at the rate of 9 inches per hour. We were therefore compelled to abondon her with 15 feet water in the hold."

The native inhabitants of Calcutta have presented a loyal and grateful address to Lord Canning, on the eve of his delivering up to his successor in office the reins of Government which he has held during the most critical juncture of British Indian history, with consummate wisdom and ability, and to the ineffable good of the country. The native inhabitants of Bombay are engaged in the necessary preliminaries for presenting a similar address. Indeed, we have no doubt that the native communities of India will, without exception, present loyal and grateful addresses to his Excellency before he leaves the country. This fact proves that the natives of India have rightly estimated the character and worth of Lord Canning's administration as a governing of India *for* India but on English principles, and thus in the best manner governing India for herself, for Great Britain and for the world. If "all worth consists in doing good, and in the disposition by which it is done," the value of Lord Canning's general policy as Governor General of India can not be over-estimated. He has done more good to India than any man who ever preceded him in the general government. India saved by him was India gained by him. And for the country thus gained he may be said to have established a new Government—new in its organic and functional laws; and a Government by which "India may at length have what it has never yet had—a political life, and at length be what it has never yet been—a nation," No one, of course, will deny to Lord Canning the authorship of the policy which he has established. "In a Government like that of India," says Mr. Laing, "it is manifest that the Governor General must be, for good or evil, the mainspring of all policy." When a man has filled such a post in such times, his character belongs to history; and future history will connect Lord Canning and his administration—the man and his measures, with the foundation of the national being, prosperity and greatness of India. If any feel disposed to question the amount of good which Lord Canning has done to India, none will question the disposition by which it has been done. In the midst of the bewildering storm of rebellion, he preserved his presence of mind and "had his wits about him," he was calm and self-possessed. This enabled him to retain his power of discernment as to who were the guilty parties, and who the objects of pity for their ignorance and their helpless subservience to vicious leaders; and on the latter he had compassion, making a difference. He distinguished between the treacherous, the weak and wavering, and the faithful, and ordered his countenance, his speech, and his steps accordingly. Amidst the reek of the blood of his countrymen and the clamor of survivors, he kept his own temper free from vindictiveness, and that, too, through a tumult of passions on the side of his own countrymen which few men could have withstood so firmly and so well. And when the disastrous storm had passed over, and all was quiet, he saw in the rebellion a reason, not for crushing all native power, but for restoring the privileges and strengthening the influence of the native aristocracy, wherever it could be done with due regard to British prestige and power. By the good disposition which he thus manifested throughout the most trying circumstances, he has done more than any ruler of India ever did to establish in the minds of its people a belief in the justice and kindliness of English Government. The sentiments to which the native communities of India are now giving cordial expression clearly evidence the existence of such a belief, the belief presupposes sufficient evidence for it; and this evidence we have truly stated. To have implanted a growing conviction of this nature in the mind of India is an incalculable good; it is wholly and potently in the interest of national peace and prosperity, and of political power. Let such a conviction take firm hold of the general mind of India, and the British Government will be stronger in India and the East, than if the whole military forces of the British empire were concentrated in this land. Lord Canning has been blamed by one party for the rebellion. Is it for not having prevented it? It had been brewing for years, and the plans of the rebels were concocted and matured in the most secret manner. Omniscience alone, outside of the curtain, could have known what was going on behind the scenes. Is it for not having crushed it at its outbreak? It broke out at various points hundreds of miles from him, where imbecile and infirm dotards in many instances held chief military command; and it had been allowed to make great head-way before it was possible for him to bring the European troops

"To stem the flood with their erected breasts."

The destruction, carnage and misery that were the consequence of delay can never be too deeply deplored. At the same time, had the rebellion been prevented or crushed at its outbreak, the natives of India would never have been taught by it the important lesson, which they were so effectually taught, of the power and resources of the nation under whose Government and protection they live. Lord Canning has been as severely blamed by another party for the great political measures adopted since the rebellion. This great revolution, however, was the necessary consequence of the rebellion. Turning the East India Company out of its Eden, establishing the Queen's Government in India, amalgamating the Indian services civil and military with the royal—these were natural sequences of the rebellion. These measures, when rendered necessary, were promptly, vigorously, honestly and thoroughly carried out—carried out by Lord Canning as only a great and able statesman could have done it. Lord Canning has also been blamed for his financial policy. But "wisdom is justified of her children": wise measures are justified by their results. Lord Canning has accomplished the retrieval of Indian finance. He has proved himself a great financial benefactor by the sale of the waste lands, and by allowing to a certain extent the redemption of the land revenue. He would have proved himself a still greater financial benefactor, in our opinion, had he established the principle of retaining as the property of the State enough land to afford a constantly increasing revenue, instead of selling it all off. We have always disagreed with Lord Canning on this point. Let the terms of lease be as long and as favorable as may be; but let the property be retained for the State, so as to provide for the reduction instead of the increase of the taxation of after times. We do not believe, however, what is so bad in principle will prove a great practical evil, for the privilege of redeeming the land tax is not likely in the circumstances to be very largely improved. The people of India owe a vast debt of gratitude to Lord Canning. It redounds to their credit that they are forward to acknowledge it with pride and to repay it with a thankful, admiring spirit. The following is the Calcutta address:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY EARL CANNING,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

We, the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, venture to approach your Excellency, on the eve of your departure, in order to express to you the regret felt by us all on your resigning the government.

During the eventful period of your administration, we have never failed to admire the justice and impartiality which have always characterized your actions.

It is with mingled feelings of respect and gratitude that we call to mind your humane and merciful conduct to our unfortunate and misguided countrymen, exercised at a time when, by most men, the principles of moderation would have been forgotten.

We thank your Lordship for the late extraordinary reduction of taxation which at the very time it lessens the burthens of the poor, furnishes the best proof of the prosperous condition of the country.

We are grateful for the many liberal measures which have adorned your administration; for the principles of justice so constantly inculcated by you, rendered doubly dear by being blended with a humanity dictated by wisdom and moderation.

In the establishment of the Councils of the Empire we recognize an anxious desire to forward the interests and well being of India.

We thank your Excellency for the valuable privilege which you have conferred upon the community by allowing the redemption of the landed revenue; and we are especially grateful for the careful protection of the interests of the public creditor, which is apparent in the face of the proclamation issued by your Lordship.

At no time has your Excellency been ever wanting in promoting the welfare of your fellow creatures; the cause of education never had a warmer friend.

We need not enlarge on your many noble and charitable actions.

We lament the existence of the present disputes and the bad passions created by them.

In accordance with the benevolent suggestions of your Excellency we earnestly trust that these our better days may give rise to kinder feelings and that resentments of every kind among all classes of society may pass away and be forgotten. If such should be, it will not be the least cheerful reflection in the mind of your Lordship when parting from the land you have governed so long.

We look upon your Excellency as one who has saved this country from great and impending calamity—the results are before us:—A mutiny suppressed; public credit maintained; and peace universal.

Nothing now remains but to bid your Excellency farewell. Safe may you return to your native land; the good wishes of all attend you.

Think, at times, kindly of a people by whom you will always be held in respectful and grateful honor.

Once again farewell. In the fair land of the West—if justice and humanity be ever honored—you cannot but hold a most distinguished place.

REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."*

II. BUNSEN, THE CRITICAL SCHOOL, AND DR. WILLIAMS.—BY THE REV. H. J. ROSE, B. D.

Analytical Notice.—By the Rev. C. Gilder.

(For the Bombay Gazette.)

The attainment of religious truth (says the Rev. H. J. Rose) is the highest object to which our faculties can be directed: and the most important of questions is, whether God has made any revelation of Himself to guide us in our seach after this truth; supposing that he has, then the true interpretation of that revelation is the greatest problem on which we can be employed. At the present day, these questions are limited to the enquiry into the evidence for the truth of The Bible and the true principles on which It ought to be interpreted; for, it is felt that if that book is not derived from direct revelation none other is. Hence the interest felt in the lives of men who have devoted themselves to the study of Scripture.

Baron Bunsen was one of this class. In consequence of his well-known connection with sacred literature, a large portion of the public naturally desired to know something definite about the value of his researches, and the results to which he had attained. Dr. Williams undertook to supply the want. The Essay he has published is altogether unworthy of his reputation and his position. The information he offers is not of a trustworthy character. The tone in which he treats of the questions of the truth and the interpretation of scripture is unsuited to their greatness, and is that of one "who plays with them as if they were subjects for the exercise of ingenuity," rather than matters "on which it is of vital importance to us to hold truth rather than error." He equally praises Baron Bunsen for missing as for discovering the true explanation of scripture. While most pertinaciously commending the Baron as a great discoverer and an admirable guide, he very carefully abstains from committing himself to the conclusions of his great authority. Thus: Bunsen claims an entire antiquity of twenty thousand years for the race; a claim that impugns the Bible chronology. Dr. Williams on this affects to regard it as a matter of indifference "whether his petition for twenty thousand years be granted or not;" also remarking that the Baron "could not have vindicated the unity of mankind, if he had not asked for a vast extension of time:" leaving himself in this manner an opening to escape from any charge that might be preferred against him, of maintaining that the Bible contained a manifestly false account of the origin of man. He might say, in defence, that *Bunsen's standing-point* required the chronology to be amended. Again, Bunsen is praised in the highest terms for his "masterly" exposition of a prophecy (Isaiah 53) where Dr. Williams however declines to follow his explanation. Once more, the Baron with great ingenuity attempts to prove that the latter portion of the prophecies of Isaiah were written by Baruch. Dr. Williams believes that "most readers of the argument for the identity will feel inclined to assent;" but he takes care to assure us that the argument does not convince *him*; quietly hinting that the German author has put more upon Baruch than his evidence will warrant. Bunsen's merits as a discoverer thus appear to rest, in Dr. Williams' judgment, on his ingenuity in dressing up error so as almost to persuade men to accept it for truth. Such a way of writing is likely to mislead the ignorant, and those who are not well acquainted with the subjects of which the Baron treats; and it is for them that the essay appears, from its entire want of the qualities which would recommend it to the learned, to be intended. On this account it is that the tone in which it is written is so much to be deplored. There is danger to the unlearned and superficial from the unfair representations with which the Essay abounds of the state of theological opinion in Germany and the course of prophetic exegesis in general; from the partial and one sided views announced so dogmatically by Dr. Williams, and the contemptuous insinuations in which he indulges against those who take a different view. Before proceeding to substantiate these grave accusations, a word or two may not be amiss on the life and labours of Bunsen.

Bunsen's abilities and acquirements were undeniably great, although probably exaggerated. He was eagerly devoted to literature, and had (it is believed) a very earnest spirit with regard to religion. But he was self-confident in the extreme, and rash beyond example in speculation. He was born and educated in an age of unbridled rationalism, when the divine authority of Scripture was daily undermined by professors and divines. As the fruit of this training, he denied the genuineness of many of the books in the Bible, and treated a very large portion of its history as mere idle tales or legendary myths. That he did not give up his devotional feelings is due to the frame of mind with which God had endowed him. In his last hours, he was supported by the words of the old German hymn, "Jesus, my trust." "His prayers," says Dr. Williams, "were not in entire harmony with his criticisms." The truth is, he was better than his principles. As a Biblical critic his name will be unknown twenty years hence.

To return to the charge of misrepresentation against Dr. Williams. He has misrepresented—

1. The state of opinion as to the Scriptures among the learned men of Germany;

2. He has misrepresented the course of prophetical interpretation in England; and

3. In regard to the interpretations of particular passages of Scripture he has been guilty of misrepresentations.

1. He insinuates that the opinion of the genuineness of the Old Testament, and of a very large part of the New, has been universally given up by the scholars of Germany, and that they have proved it cannot be maintained. The effect of their philological researches has been, he assures us, to lower the directly *predictive element* in prophecy, whether secular or Messianic; leaving only a few doubtful passages to testify of the Messiah and one of the final fall of Jerusalem, which too he declares are likely to melt, "if not already melted in the crucible of searching enquiry." And he praises Bunsen for "accepting frankly the belief of scholars, and yet not despairing of Hebrew prophecy as a witness to the Kingdom of God." The representation here given of the state of sacred philology is utterly unlike the reality. It is true that these subjects have been debated with the utmost freedom in Germany, and that at the beginning of the present century these opinions were in the ascendant; even then, however, not without opposition. But the result of the discussion has been of a very different character from that which Dr. Williams would lead his readers to believe. The defenders of the old opinions are now more than maintaining their ground against the impugners of the truth of Scripture. The rationalist cause is daily receding before the assaults of Keil and Havernick, of Hengstenberg and Delitzsch, of Lange and his coadjutors in his *Bibelwerk*, of Tholuck and Lechler, and of many others of similar powers. And although some writers of great philological attainments, like Ewald and Hupfeld, still maintain the rationalist opinions, yet the prevailing tone is conservative. Dr. Williams would also imply that the rationalist authorities were agreed as to the arguments on which they found their system. The fact is that their theories are often, not only divergent, but contradictory and mutually destructive. They seem to agree in nothing except a determination to reject the theory of the truth of Scripture. Their mutual contradictions deprive their conclusion against the genuineness of Scripture, of all value. For example; the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch is to be rejected at all events. To support this every variety of hypotheses is framed: it was written, says one, about the time of the Captivity; no, says another, it cannot be later than David; sometimes it is written before, sometimes after the division of the Kingdoms. "And the only conclusion left for the mind is to wonder whether it was ever written at all!" These endless differences are betraying the system, and the hold of rationalism on those who acknowledge a revelation is daily relaxing. There is also an altered tone in the rationalist works themselves. Dr. Bleek, for instance, although he assigns the Pentateuch to the time of David and is against the genuineness of Daniel, yet speaks with reverence of the prophets, as receiving revelations from God and being the interpreters between God and man. Ewald and Hupfeld are the only names of any conse-

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* I. By Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D.; II. Rev. H. J. Rose, B.D., Rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire; III Rev. C. A. Heurtley, D.D.; IV. Rev. W. J. Irons, D.D.; V. Rev. G. Rorison, M.A.; VI. Rev. A. W. Haddan, D.D.; VII. Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, D.D. With a preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. 1862.

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quence left to represent the fierce rationalism of former days; and they regard *each other*, to use the words of one of themselves, "with peculiar fury." Dr. Williams speaks of the "stream of light" shed on sacred literature by the scholars of Germany from Eichhorn to the present day. The history of the criticisms on the Pentateuch, and on Genesis in particular, will serve to show how much darkness is mixed with the light. In the Book of Genesis two names of God occur, *Elohim* and *Jehovah*. Eichhorn endeavoured to show that they indicated the compositions of two different writers; an *Elohist* and a *Jehovist*. Ilgen imagined *two* Elohists and one Jehovist. Gramberg modified the hypothesis one way, Hartmann another, Ewald a third, and so forth. The result of these discussions has been that the hypothesis of *a number* of independent fragments has come to be abandoned, in favour of the theory of *one* original document added to in successive editions. It had also during the original discussions on the book been held as an axiom, that it could not have been written in the time of Moses, as the art of writing was not discovered at that early period. It is now admitted by the rationalist Bleek, that it cannot be a matter of doubt, that the art existed among the Hebrews in the time of Moses. It was at one time maintained, as an argument for the late composition of the Pentateuch, that the angelology and demonology of the Jews was learned at Babylon. That too is now discarded. Thus, even on the very subject on which alone these critics from their knowledge of *the language* of scripture were entitled to speak with any authority, viz., the determination of date and authorship from the language of a book, they have contradicted one another. As a specimen, moreover, of the absurdities into which they have gratuitously fallen may be adduced Von Bohlen's grave conjecture that the name Noah was derived from the Latin *no*, Greek *naus*, to swim! and Hitzig's suggestion that the story of Æsop as a great writer of fables possibly arose from some report of Solomon's apologues about the *Hyssop* on the wall! (1 Kings 4.33.) These assertions considerably modify, to say the least, the assertions of Dr. Williams about the state of Biblical criticism in Germany.

2. In this portion of the Reply, evidence is brought forward in support of the second charge against Dr. Williams of misrepresenting the course of prophetical interpretation in England. Dr. Williams wishes it to be inferred that, as prophecy has become more studied and better understood, the learned have gradually cast aside their belief in the Messianic nature of the predictions of the Old Testament. He has specified three persons in particular as giving indirect testimony to his views, viz. Bishop Chandler, Bishop Butler and Dr. Paley. It is shown by ample quotations from their works, that in every case he has utterly misrepresented their testimony. "Of Bishop Chandler's views he appears wholly ignorant; Bishop Butler's argument he has entirely misunderstood; and with regard to Dr. Paley, he has misrepresented his selection of one case (of prophecy) only as a virtual abandonment of the rest, while the author himself expressly obviates in the strongest possible terms any such inference from this selection."

3. The fairness of Dr. Williams' interpretations of particular texts of Scripture* (viz. Gen. 49. 10, Ps. 2. 12, and Ps. 22. 17), and of the prophecy in Isaiah 53, is next tested. Proof is offered that he is either wholly ignorant of the weight of argument and authority against his interpretations, or that he his unable to appreciate it. With respect to the exposition of Isaiah, 53, the Rev. H. J. Rose thus sums up his examination of what Dr. Williams has written upon it: "The Essayist has given the highest praise to Bunsen for an interpretation which has very little to recommend it (namely, that it applies to Jeremiah) and what he has exhibited in some particulars is flatly contradicted by the very passages adduced to prove it; that notwithstanding his high praise of this interpretation *he rejects it himself*, and yet most strangely endeavours to amalgamate it with two, if not three, other interpretations with which it is wholly incompatible (namely, that the prophecy refers to 'collective Israel,' to the 'faithful remnant', to the 'prophetic remnant'); and that he has thus given to the world a specimen of utter incompetence in the interpretation of Scripture, which must take away all confidence in his opinions."

It was scarcely to be expected that in Dr. Williams' onslaught upon prophets, Daniel the most definite of them, should escape proscription. His book is accordingly attacked. But, writes the Rev. H. J. Rose, at the end of his investigation of this part of the Essay: The Essayist has done nothing except to assert a few of the oldest, and most commonplace, objections to the genuineness of this part of Scripture; taking no notice of the fact that they have frequently been refuted, but bringing them forward as if they were irresistible.

The Rev. H. J. Rose observes in conclusion: "If there is any truth in the statements which have here been made against Dr. Williams, they are sufficient to ruin the credit of his Essay, and to show that it is full, even to overflowing, of misrepresentations, which are highly discreditable even if they proceed from ignorance and carelessness, but if they are made with a consciousness of their nature, deserve a still deeper reprobation."

The rationalists while denying that there is anything of "prognostication" in the prophecies, talk of a "moral fulfilment" of them. Thus, Dr. Williams talks of the prophecy in Isaiah 53 as having its highest "moral fulfilment" in Christ, at the same time that he denies that it is a *prediction*. Mr. Rose writes: "the pretence of a moral fulfilment is only a device to cover the base impudence of denying the very words of the Saviour and His apostles, who expressly ascribe a *predictive* sense to the prophecies. The admission is in consequence worthless."

In a Note to the Reply, the teaching of Bishop Pearson, Dr. Arnold, and Davison is vindicated against a statement in the Edinburgh Review (No. 230) that their views on prophecy were identical with those of Dr. Williams and his associates. It is maintained against this representation, that Pearson, while acknowledging that prophecies of the Messiah may be applicable in the first instance to some other person, regarded them as real predictions of the former; whereas Dr. Williams asserts that except in two doubtful cases there is no such thing at all as a prediction of the Messiah in the Old Testament. Arnold was little known in theological literature; and his biographer gives only his opinions without the arguments on which they are founded, which could be answered. Davison yielded his clearly decisive testimony to the predictive element in scripture prophecies.

* "The assertions and interpretations which are not examined here," says Mr. Rose, "are not one whit more trustworthy, but those which have been selected offer the most *definite* tests of their inaccuracies."

Local News.

Bombay Proprietory School.—The annual exhibition and distribution of Prizes to the successful students of this school will take place tomorrow at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bombay Mechanics' Institution.—The twelfth Lecture of Dr. Birdwood, in connection with the Institution, will be delivered this evening in the Durbar Room, at eight o'clock.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, in the Parell Gardens, this evening:—

March.	
Overture, "Zampa"	*Herold.*
Waltz, "Il Baccio"	*Arditta.*
Selection of Irish Airs	*Müller.*
Aria "Die Grossfurstin"	*Flotow.*
Quadrille, "Les Fete des Lilas"	*Lamotte.*
Galop, "Wodden Vale."	

Mr. McCollum's Circus.—We do not remember to have seen so numerous and respectable an audience as that which graced the Circus on Saturday evening. Most of the pieces performed were entirely new and startling, and deservedly called forth a multitude of rounds of plaudits. Mr. McCollum's "shower of summersaults," and Mr. Clifton's contortions were such that every person present seemed to wonder at the capabilities of the human body to undergo so curious evolutions, which seem apparently physically impossible. The seats for the first and second classes were so full that many applicants were refused, or were accommodated on seats of lower grades. There seems to be an impression that the performances should be repeated, and we are glad to state that Mr. McCollum will repeat them tomorrow evening, and on Thursday exclusively for native ladies.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society's Report for 1861. We see with gratification that there has been an increase in the issues; viz. in 1860, 4,315; in 1861, 7935. Of these 8,000, about 3,000 have been issued to branch depots. These figures refer chiefly to portions of the Bible,—generally the New Testament. We would here call attention to the following observations of the Report:—

The Financial Balance at the beginning of 1861 amounted to Rs. 5,804; at the close of it to Rs. 6,924. The local contributions amounted to Rs. 3,290; sales, Rs. 1,878.

Mr. Mikael Joseph has visited Arabia with a view to get the Scriptures in Arabic and Hebrew into circulation, in that long-neglected land.—*Bombay Guardian, March* 8.

Dr. Haug's Work on the Parsee Religion.—We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of a copy of "Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings and Religion of the Parsees, by Martin Haug, Dr. Phil." This is a work of 268 pages 8vo., and has been brought out in very creditable style, by the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is dedicated to Mr. Howard. Forty pages are devoted to a history of the Researches into the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Parsees from the earliest times down to the present. Then we have an Outline of a Grammar of the Zend language in 80 pages. We have next a brief statement of the contents of the Zend Avesta, with translations of some important pieces, in 100 pages. The remainder of the volume treats of the Origin and Development of the Zoroastrian Religion.

We hope to notice this work without any great delay. Meanwhile we make here an extract from a private letter, in which the work is thus referred to:

"Professor Haug's inquiries have carried us a good way in advance of our old stand-point. If his opinions are correct, Zoroaster was one of the most remarkable men that ever lived,—equal perhaps to Socrates. Singular questions arise. I can't yet see my way through them. The book will have a powerful effect. Pure Zoroastrianism it reduces to a very simple Theism, and three-fourths of the Parsee system must go, as posterior and antagonistic to the original system. The Parsees will be influenced by this disclosure far more than the Hindoos by the unveiling of the Vedas. But the Vedas are greatly worse than the original Zend-Avesta."

All turns of course upon the question whether Professor Haug's opinions are correct or not, whether or not they are supported by trustworthy evidence. We must reserve the discussion of this question till we have read the book.—*Id.*

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

7th March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.		Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
			H.	M.			
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	...	48	P.	18	N. W. P.
		Min.	...	39	P.	16	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	7	16	P.	30	N. W. C.
		Min	6	5	P.	10	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	16	29	P.	21	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	18	P.	36	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	5	40	P.	15	W. C.
		Min.	4	28	P.	21	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	5	47	P.	10	N. W. C.
		Min.	1	51	P.	24	N. W. C.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Council assembled at the Town Hall, on Saturday morning the 8th instant at eleven o'clock. The Hon. Mr. Reeves, the Senior Member of Council, presided in the absence of the Governor.

Mr. B. H. Ellis and Mr. M. H. Scott were sworn in as additional Members and took their seats accordingly.

The Members of Council present were the Hon. Mr. Reeves, the Hon. Mr. Frere, the Hon. Mr. Tristram, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Hon. Mr. Scott, the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the Hon. Premabhai Hemabhai and the Deputy Secretary.

The *President* said that the first business to be brought before the Council was the report of the Select Committee, on the Bill for regulating the establishment of markets.

The *Deputy Secretary* then read the report of the Committee.

The whole of the clauses of the Bill were then read over seriatim, by the President, during which considerable discussion ensued, in which all the Members took part, several alterations, additions and amendments were made and agreed to.

The *President* said that the Bill be now read a second time and passed, which was done.

Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett thought that there should be sufficient time allowed to enable the public to become acquainted with the provisions of the Bill, and that in the present instance when it was considered that a good deal of alteration had been made in the Bill it would be well to afford the public, not only here but in the Mofussil, an opportunity to consider it. Mr. Westropp had informed the Council, in the draft of the rules which he had drawn up, that three weeks should elapse between the introduction of a Bill and its becoming law.

Mr. Ellis said that he was inclined to agree with Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett. He thought that at least a week should elapse before the Bill was passed.

The *President* said that according to the rules of the Council the Bill should pass after the second reading; but it would be competent for the Honourable Member to move that the Bill be read a second time at the next sitting.

Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett moved as an amendment, "That the Bill be read a second time at the next sitting.

Mr. Ellis supported the amendment, which was carried.

The *President* said the next business for the Council was the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the preservation of the Bhagdaree Tenure.

Mr. Frere said that in the absence of the Honourable Mr. Westropp he was desired to say that in the opinion of that Honourable gentleman it would be better to recommit the report, as the Bill as it now stood, required several very important additions. Under these circumstances it would be advisable to return it to the Committee for revision. He moved therefore that the report be returned to the Select Committee for further consideration

Agreed to.

The *President* said that he had now to introduce to the Council the Bill of which he had given notice at their last sitting. The Bill was for the restoration of the Grassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt. In introducing the Bill the Honourable gentleman went over the history of the Grassias from the time anterior to the British rule until the present time; showing the various conditions imposed upon them from time to time by Government, and expressing his opinion that the time had now arrived when the Government was bound by every principle of justice to restore them. The Government had therefore determined upon introducing a strong measure. The Honourable gentleman concluded by moving that the Bill, which he had in his hand, be read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Westropp, the Hon. Mr. Ellis and the Hon. Mr Premabhai Hemabhai, the Committee to report on the 15th instant. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The *President* adjourned the Council until Saturday the 15th instant at eleven o'clock.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The last Monthly Meeting for the present Session of the Medical and Physical Society, was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday the 1st instant.

Present—J. Peet, M. D. Vice President in the chair. R. Haines, M. D. Vice President.

Members.—W. Hanbury Esq.; T. B. Johnstone Esq.; F. Broughton, Esq.; J. M. Hyslop, M. D.; G. R. Ballingall, M. D.; J. Welsh, Esq.; G. C. Birdwood, M. D; H. V. Carter, M. D.; and W. C. Coles, M. D. Secretary.

The Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 1st February were read, and confirmed.

J. MacDougall M. D. was unanimously elected a Member of the Society under Regulation VI.

The numbers of the "*British Medical Journal*" and the "*Chemist*," received since the last meeting, were laid upon the Table.

The first paper read was entitled, Observations on Leprosy, Part I. by Dr. H. Vandyke Carter. The author stated that Leprosy had for some time engaged his attention and was still under investigation, but as important results had already been evolved, it was thought desirable to bring them before the notice of the Society. After a few comments on the only complete researches yet published—those of Messrs. Danielssen and Boeck, Physicians in Norway, where Leprosy still prevails—pointing out some differences in their conclusions and the present writer's, the description of a case of Leprosy in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital was given in detail, and from this instance as well as others, occurring subsequently, it was shown that the loss of feeling or *Anæsthesia*, so characteristic of most forms of Leprosy, is solely owing to the enlargement of the sensory nerves supplying the benumbed parts, accompanied with compression of the nerve-fibres, so that their function is greatly interfered with or even destroyed. The microscopic appearances of the affected parts were then described and illustrated by drawings; they are peculiar to this disease, and so far as the author was aware, are now first made known. It is no longer a matter of surprise that confirmed Leprosy is so little amenable to treatment. The connection of this disease with some others was then pointed out, reference being made to cases in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Dr. Peet read notes of two fatal cases in which fibrinous concretions in the Heart were found after death.

That portion of the annnal report on the Jail Hospital, Ahmednugger, by the Acting Civil Surgeon, Dr. Cook, was then read, which related to the measurement and registration of "Ozone" and upon which some discussion followed.

A communication was read from Dr. Lownds on the use of Liebig's cold soup, and after the best thanks of the Meeting had been awarded to contributors of papers, the Chairman adjourned the Meeting for the recess of three months,—the next meeting to take place on the first Saturday in July.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in Court.

Plea Side.

22 William Newton *vs.* John Watson and another, &c. (part heard.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Dinshaw Shapoorjee Lalla, deceased. Meeteebaee, widow *vs.* Jehangeer Shapoorjee Lalla and another.

Plea Side.

Bvramjee Dorabjee Executor, &c. *vs.* Fulchund Hurdiall and another (for injury of damages.)

Defended Causes.

23 Runsordass Bhowanydass *vs.* Charles Durand and another.

26 Shama Sewram Senoy *vs.* Sagoo Atmaram and others.

29 Muncherjee Jamsetjee and others *vs.* Marwaree Tunsookroy Jagonath and another.

30 Hormusjee Tamooljee *vs.* Jehangeer Framjee.

Before the Hon'ble the Puisne Justice in Chambers.

13 Candass Narrondass *vs.* John Macfarlane and others.

14 Bhimjee Girdhur *vs.* Pettamber Narron and another.

15 Goolam Moideen bin Haffiz Dawood *vs.* Bomanjee Hormusjee late Sheriff of Bombay.

17 Dulsookroy Ramlall, trading, &c. *vs.* Hajee Hashim Jumajee.

18 Cassirao Baba Saheb Holkar *vs.* Shamrow Ramchunder.

20 Arroon Bapoojee Mullakur and others *vs.* Samuel Moosajee Dinaker.

22 Shah Hurdore Currumsey *vs.* Shah Ludah Doongersey.

24 Oomabhai Huttasing, trading, &c. *vs.* Thucker Dewjee Vuriah.

25 Vittul Mahadew Burvay *vs.* Edward Charles Beale.

26 The same *vs.* William Ryrie Alexander.

28 Doe on the demise of Bal Dinajee and another *vs.* Roe afterwards Anundrao Ragoonath.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

(Before Sir Matthew Sausse, C. J.)

Friday, 7th March 1862.

Shamjee Gopall, vs. Tapidass Treebhovundass & Co.

Mr. Anstey with *Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr Venayekrow Hurrychund*, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for the defendant.

Mr. Anstey said that this was an action brought by the plaintiff, who was the only son and heir of the late owner of a Kotiah, called the *Salamati*, for recovering the sum of rupees 1,450, being the amount for which the vessel had been insured by them. The vessel was stranded at a place near Zanzibar and the whole of the cargo lost.

From the evidence produced it appeared that the *Salamati* had been engaged to convey goods from Bombay to Khumah, the vessel proceeded on her voyage but was obliged to put into a small port for water and fuel. While there a storm arose which lasted for about five days which prevented her from getting away. The storm continued and the vessel broke away dragging her three anchors, and went on a rocky shore where she was wrecked, the crew having to swim on shore for their lives. The whole of the cargo was lost, and a portion of it, which was washed ashore, was carried away by the Arabs. A witness stated that he had known the Kotiah, and that he saw her lost in the year 1914 (1857-58) at which time she was seaworthy. Another witness stated that he had sold the vessel to the plaintiff's father some seven or eight years previous to the Kotiah proceeding on her last voyage.

Mr. Westropp submitted that the plaintiff had not made out that the vessel was seaworthy. He had not produced any nautical person to speak to the fact of the vessel being seaworthy. To prove the plaintiff's case it was necessary to prove the seaworthiness of the ship even if she was burnt.

Sir M. Sausse was of opinion that it was shown that she was in a good state, although she might not at the time have been in the first class, or A. 1.

Mr. Westropp continued, contending that it lay with the plaintiff to prove that the vessel was sound at the time in question. It had been shewn that the vessel was at least twelve or fourteen years old, it was not sufficient to show that she was not unseaworthy, but they must prove, at the commencement of the risk, that she was seaworthy. Then again there had been a geographical deviation in the course of the ship, she went to Surat which was entirely out of her course. The learned counsel submitted that the plaintiff must be nonsuited.

Sir M. Sausse.—What have you to say to these objections, Mr. Anstey?

Mr. Anstey contended that in the present case the *onus probandi* lay on the defendants.

Mr. Bayley followed on the same side and cited several cases in support of his arguments.

Mr. Westropp replied and still contended that the plaintiff was bound to prove the seaworthiness of the vessel, and that they had deviated from their course. It was not true that the vessel was abandoned but the then owner sold the vessel for 150 dollars, thus showing that the story about the abandonment of the vessel was false. After that she was repaired by the purchaser and sold again. Two witnesses were called for the defence, whose evidence went to show the custom pursued by underwriters in marine insurance, namely, that it was not usual to allow ships to call in at other ports than that to which they were bound, unless in consequence of stress of weather.

Mr. Anstey replied to the evidence for the defendants, contending that the fact of the vessel being sold for 150 dollars showed that she must have been a total wreck. In respect to the deviation of the course, said the learned counsel, when it was considered that country ships usually coasted a good deal, it would not be so very much out of her course to have touched at Surat. He submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to the full amount claimed.

Sir M. Sausse, in giving judgment, observed that he thought in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it was shown that the vessel had deviated from her course by going to Surat and therefore the defendants were entitled to a verdict.

Verdict for defendants.

Saturday, 8th March 1862.

William Newton vs. John Watson and another.

Mr Anstey, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp and *Mr. Bayley*, instructed by Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, for the defendants.

Mr. Anstey stated that in this action the plaintiff William Newton was a foreman and cutter in the employ of the defendants Messrs. Watson & Co., drapers, tailors, &c. Plaintiff was employed for three years under an agreement, but was dismissed by the defendants without reasonable cause before the expiration of that period. Defendants pleaded several pleas of which the principal were, non-assumpsit; that plaintiff did not remain faithfully in service; that he abandoned and waived the contract, that he was not wrongfully dismissed, and that he misconducted himself. The particulars of demand set forth in the plaint, comprised the amount of damage sustained by plaintiff by being wrongfully dismissed, and secondly the amount deducted and received from the plaintiff's wages by defendants as contingency fund. It would appear that at the time the agreement was made in England, plaintiff was a tailor by trade and was invited by defendants to come out to India on certain terms, one of which was that they were to defray his passage-money on his going to India, and on his return to England after the expiration of the period of service. The other stipulations were that plaintiff should come out to Bombay and serve the defendants diligently and faithfully for a period of three years in his capacity of foreman and cutter; that he should devote himself exclusively to employment, sickness and unavoidable contingencies excepted; that he was not to exercise or carry on, either alone or in partnership, the business of a draper or tailor, or any trade carried on by the defendants, in the Presidency of Bombay, for a period of fourteen years after the expiration of three years; that he was to receive £50 as passage-money for which he was to give a promissory note which was to be kept by defendants as security and to be delivered back to him at the expiration of the period of service; that he would not be entitled to passage-money for return home in case of dismissal for misconduct; that defendants were to deduct Rs. 15 every month out of his salary which was to bear interest at five per cent. and which was to form a fund to be paid to him at the expiration of three years, but which was to belong to the firm if he did not comply with the provisions of the agreement; and that he was to receive a salary of £8 a month subject to this deduction of Rs. 15. The plaint alleged the performance of every one of these conditions on part of the plaintiff. The learned counsel presumed the defendants would contend that although they dismissed plaintiff before the expiration of three years they had cause for so doing, which was that he had gone to the Post Office to post a letter without leave, and that he asserted a right to and destroyed certain pattern papers which were his invention. They would say that they had offered him a passage home, but plaintiff contended that they did not pay him the back or deposit money which they owed him, and that therefore he declined to accept the passage.

Plaintiff examined.—I am a tailor. I entered into an agreement with the defendant, dated 10th January 1859 (identifies the agreement). Two days after the making of the agreement I set out for Bombay, and on my arrival here I appeared at the defendants' place of business. I remained in their employment two years and two months. I was then turned out by Mr. Watson on the 13th April 1861. The only reason he assigned was that he wanted to pay my passage to England. On the evening of the 11th April I went to the Post Office to post a letter. I was away about half an hour and then came back. The mail was going that night and I wanted the letter to go to England by the mail. Mr. Watson found fault with me for going out and said that if I did the like again he would turn me out. He told me that he had intercepted a letter addressed to me by Mr. Allan, a tailor in the shop of Esperance & Co., and that I was keeping bad company. He repeated the contents of the letter to me. I understood him to say that he had opened the letter. He said the letter stated, "Mr. Newton, I wish to see you at the Bandstand or the British Hotel with a piece of Volunteers' full dress drab." I said I knew nothing abut the letter. I wanted to know what he meant by saying that I kept bad company. He said it was the keeping in company with men like Allan and Smith. Smith is a clerk in the *Times of India* Office. The following morning when I went to my work he asked me if I had made out a bill for back money spoken of the previous night. I then made out a bill for Rs. 411 the amount of the deposit money and interest for fifty-six months. He refused to pay the bill and offered me my passage home which I refused. That was the last conversation we had. There were two coat patterns on paper which I had cut and which I wanted back. He told me to leave the room and sent for a constable to take me in charge. The constable did not take me in charge. I then applied to this Court for permission to sue as a pauper. I appeared before Mr. Bowyer, the late Paupers' Attorney, and Mr. Watson appeared as the respondent. Mr. Watson then admitted the agreement, but alleged as reasons for my dismissal that I had left the shop to go to the Post Office without leave, that I was keeping bad company, and that I had torn up a pattern paper. I had never been ordered before not to go to the Post Office. I did not use abusive language towards Mr. Watson. I was ready at that time to return to my service, and I instructed Messrs. Bowyer and Crawford to address a letter to the defendants to that effect. (Mr. Anstey read a letter addressed to plaintiff by defendants' solicitors Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, in reply, stating that defendants were willing to give plaintiff the deposit money and his discharge). Mr. Bowyer did not inform me of this offer. I was ready to come to terms if defendants paid me my deposit money.

Cross-examined.—Previously to the 12th of April, Mr. Watson often found fault with me for keeping bad company. I was not charged with drunkenness or insubordination at Kurrachee. I was not grumbling at the provisions supplied to me.

The Chief Justice.—Is defendant ready to pay the back money now.

Mr. Westropp.—He is ready to pay it, if the plaintiff leaves Bombay.

Anstey.—You had first offered the passage-money which is a larger amount than the back money.

Mr. Westropp.—We will give him his choice, either to toke the passage-money or the back money. We do not insist upon his going to England. He may go any where, but not remain in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Anstey (after consulting plaintiff.)—He requires both the passage-money and the back money.

Cross-examination continued.—I am on intimate terms with Allan who was formerly in service of the defendants. I am acquainted with Smith also a discharged servant. Mr. Watson wanted me not to keep company with them. I do not remember having gone to Mr. Esperance's shop the night after Mr. Allan's letter was received. I consider the paper patterns of garments as my property, they are generally used for customers. I did not attempt to destroy more than two patterns. The patterns which I made at the Kurrachee shop, I did not bring them to Bombay. I declined to fold up the garments which I was asked to do; because it was not my work to do. I had never done it before in the Bombay shop. I had done it in the Kurrachee shop, because I was promised a Commission for doing it. I was never told not to leave the shop during business hours. I was ill at Karrachee, but I was not well treated. I was supplied what the doctor ordered. I was ill for two months and my full wages were paid for that period. I put Mr. Milner, manager, out of the shop at Kurrachee. I was under his orders in some respects, he had the superintendence of the whole concern. I did thrust him out of the veranda for interferring with the tailoring department. I had not made myself disagreeable to Messrs. Watson and my fellow-workmen. I did not apply an approbrious epithet to Mr. Watson when conversing with Mr. Milner.

Re-examined.—The only alleged reason for treating me so badly was my keeping in company with Allan and Smith. I would have destroyed the Kurrachee patterns, if I was dismissed at that place. [*The Chief Justice.*—I will recommend you not to do it again. Certainly it is not your property]. Mr. Milner did wrong in interfering with the tailor department over which I was placed.

To the Court.—I destroyed the materials because I considered them my property. The materials were supplied by Mr. Watson, my labour in making them also belonged to my employers.

The Chief Justice.—I ask you these questions, so far to warn you not to tear up any patterns again, and to shew the impropriety of your conduct. It is a wrong impression of yours that they are your property.

Two witnesses, Johnson and Moses, who were subpoenaed by the plaintiff, did not appear when called for evidence.

George Hare examined.—I am in the service of Messrs. Watson & Co. I was present at the conversation between plaintiff and Mr. Watson on the night of the 12th April. Mr. Watson asked plaintiff where he had been, and the latter replied that he had gone to the Post Office to post a letter. Mr. Watson said he had no business to go without permission. Mr. Watson then discharged him; I heard words to that effect. Plaintiff said that when he was paid his money, he would go about his business.

Cross-examined.—The morning following the conversation, I saw plaintiff destroying some patterns. I desisted him from doing so. The patterns are the property of the defendants. I recollect plaintiff refusing to fold up some garments which he was ordered to do by Mr. Watson. My business is the same as that of plaintiff. I believe I have assisted once or twice in folding up garments. If Mr. Watson asked me to do so, I would do it.

Re-examined.—Within my recollection I have not seen plaintiff drunk at dinner. I do not consider it a foreman's duty to fold up clothes; it is the duty of porters who carry the clothes to the customers.

To the Court.—The porters are natives. I assisted Mr. Watson in preventing plaintiff from further tearing up the patterns, because I did not think it right for plaintiff to do so. I do not know whether the patterns were of use to plaintiff. They were of no use to me.

The Chief Justice to witness.—I think it due to you to say that you have given your evidence in a very respectable manner. A very great contrast to the evidence we last had.

Michael Teigh examined.—I am a Police Constable. I remember having been called ten months ago by Mr. Watson to take plaintiff in my charge, on account of a dispute between them. I told plaintiff to leave the premises and to go to law if he had any claims against Mr. Watson.

William Marr examined.—I was lately a clerk in the shop of Messrs. Watson & Co. I remember a discussion between plaintiff and Mr. Watson; Mr. Watson was excited. Plaintiff complained of being annoyed day by day, saying it was quite enough to knock him up. The discussion was regarding a pummalo on the dinner table.

Cross-examined.—I was dismissed from Mr. Watson's employment in December last.

Mr. Westropp in defence said, he thought that even from plaintiff's own evidence the Court would be of opinion that he was not a satisfactory servant, and that his violent and insubordinate conduct on the morning of the 14th April was sufficient to warrant Mr. Watson in dismissing him. Plaintiff's conduct has been throughout, with the exception of a few months, not quite satisfactory. He had no right to go out of the shop without leave, and it would appear that he did so in defiance of the express injunctions from Mr. Watson; he was acting a completely treacherous part towards his employées by carrying information to rival shops and assisting them. In defiance of the express remonstrances of Mr. Watson he associated with men belonging to the rival shops and this was clearly shewn by Allan's letter. He knew very well that both Allan and Smith had been discharged for breach of conduct and that they had set up rival establishments. A clause in the agreement provided that he should serve diligently and faithfully and obey all commands, and demean himself respectfully towards his emyloyers and fellow-workmen. He violated these conditions and associated with these people in teeth of the orders of Mr. Watson. [*The Chief Justice.*—His associating with them is not an unlawful act.] The learned counsel said that plaintiff not only associated with them but he divulged to them the secrets of the shop. Before he left for Kurrachee, he did not conduct himself in a satisfactory manner, and on one occasion he came home drunk. In Kurrachee even his conduct was not satisfactory, for the Court had heard of his violence towards the manager of the branch shop at that place. He was not on good terms with Mr. Milner, and on one occasion he exposed the establishment to great danger by putting a burning charcoal on a piece of wood which was placed on the cutting board. On his return to Bombay he frequently went out without leave, in defiance of the remonstrances of Mr. Watson, and eventually on the 12th of April a note came from Allan, in which he was requested to bring a pattern of the Volunteer dress, thus shewing that he carried on communication with men of the rival shops. It was his own wish to put an end to the agreement, and Mr. Watson offered him his passage-money and told him to bring a bill for the back money, but he refused to take advantage of the offer. The learned counsel thought the Court would be satisfied on the evidence that the defendants were quite justified in dismissing plaintiff for altogether his conduct was such that they could no longer keep him in service,—especially his treacherous conduct in betraying the secrets of the house. Plaintiff was treated kindly throughout by Mr. Watson and was provided with board and lodging to which he was not entitled by the agreement.

John Watson examined.—I am one of the defendants in this action. I was in Bombay when plaintiff arrived in February 1859. He boarded and lodged at our house at our expense. I had not read the agreement at the time that he was not entitled to it. After reading the agreement I continued providing him with board and lodging. I found fault with him on several occasions; his general behaviour was not satisfactory; he gave no satisfaction in the cutting, and several complaints were made by parties whose clothes he cut out. On one occasion he became drunk and disturbed the young men in the house. Our business hours are from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. I never saw him intoxicated. After the first two months his conduct ceased to be satisfactory. Before he went to the Kurrachee shop his general conduct was not satisfactory. I saw him several times in the company of Allan and Burn, tailors. I had expressly ordered him not to associate with them. His conduct at Kurrachee was also very bad; he refused to obey our orders, and formed connection with an auction firm there. I went into the plaintiff's cutting room and found a piece of wood on the cutting table. There was a burning charcoal on the wood, which he said he used to light his pipe with. He told me at the dinner table in an insolent manner that he would like to have the agreement paper given up to him. I made an offer to send him home, but he refused to go. Plaintiff was taken ill at Kurrachee; Dr. Bain attended upon him. He himself paid Dr. Bain for the visits. I supplied him with port wine, and attended to him in every way. He was inattentive to his business on his return to Bombay; he was designedly inattentive. When he originally arrived in Bombay he was well up in his business and satisfied me in every respect for the first two months. On the 12th April he left the shop, and on his coming back I asked him where he had been. He said he had gone to post a letter in the Post Office. I told him he should not have gone without leave. It is contrary to the rules of the shop for any workmen to go out without leave. I asked him if he had been to Esperance's, he denied having been there. I said I did not believe his word because he had been seen there by the sepoy whom I had sent after him. I sent him downstairs to fold up some garments, but he refused to do it. It was a part of his duty to fold up garments. He had folded up garments on several previous occasions. As he refused to do it on this occasion, I told him I would have nothing to do with him. He said that if I would pay him his money he would go. I said that if any monies were due to him, he should have them, and that he should make out a bill for them. The same night I told him that a letter from Allan to his address had been brought here asking for a piece of volunteer dress drab. That letter was received by my son. Plaintiff said he knew nothing about it. Next morning at seven o'clock he made out a bill and afterwards attempted to destroy the paper patterns; he was very violent and was caught hold of by one of the cutters. I saw four or five patterns of garments in a torn state. They were of great use to me. A Police Constable was sent for and he advised plaintiff to leave the premises and to go to the Civil Court if he had any claims. I told plaintiff that he had forfeited the deposit and that he had no claim. I told him to call in an hour when I would think over the matter. When he returned I told him I would provide him with a passage to England, provided he left Bombay by that mail. He refused the offer and claimed both the passage-money and the deposit and wages for the unexpired period of ten months. I remonstrated with him for associating with Allan and Burn. He denied having been in their company. I saw him in their company on the Esplanade. I did not see him in company with Smith.

Cross-examined.—I do not remember having asked him to give a promissory note for the amount of the passage-money which I offered him, I told him he had no claim upon me.

To the Court.—I told him on the morning in question that he was in the habit of going out without leave. Previous to that I had not given any directions to him not to go without leave. I told him that his conduct toward the manager at Kurrachee was very disgraceful, that I would take advice and turn him away. He said he did not care about the employment, he could earn his livelihood anywhere.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the case was adjourned until this day (Monday.)

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We understand that a Squadron of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry will shortly be sent to Sattara, and will be stationed there.—*Poona Observer, March* 8.

As previously announced by us, the No. 7 Battery 13th Brigade of Royal Artillery will leave this on or about the 24th instant, as we understand that the ship *Star of India* will be ready to receive them on the 25th.—*Id.*

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Brigadier H. Stiles, which took place at the seat of his command, Neemuch, on the 29th ultimo, of fever. Colonel Stiles had seen good service, and was a much respected officer. He served in 1839 at the assault and capture of Aden, as Major of Brigade of the Ist Bombay Infantry Brigade during the Punjab Campagin of 1848-49; present at the second siege and operations before Mooltan, including the assault on the suburbs; was present at Goojerat, for which he received medal and claps. Subsequently he was present at the surrender of the Seikh army under Shere Singh at Rawul Pindee, and in the pursuit of the Affghans as far as the Khybee Pass. During the mutiny he was stationed at Kurrachee, and his firmness and promptitude in suppressing the outbreak of the 21st N. I., was honorably mentioned in the House of Commons. Previous to his promotion to his Brigadiership he held command of the 3rd Europeans at Kurrachee, a post of no little difficulty, requiring both tact and decision, composed as the regiment was of Englishmen and the remains of the much-talked of German Legion. One-half of the regiment could not understand the language of the other half, and there was a geat deal of ill-feeling existing also between both officers and men of the two races. Colonel Stiles managed to make things run smoothly, and his success in this command justified his promotion to Neemuch as Brigadier. We have not yet heard of his probable successor.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

Surrender of Urjoon Sing.—The intelligence has reached Calcutta that the Fort of Sena in Duttea, was surrendered to Captain Thompson on the 27th, before the arrival of the British force. The heavy guns and Europeans will return to Gwalior. Urjoon Singh and the leaders of his party are in the Agent's hands.—*Englishman, February* 28.

We understand that the Lahore Light Horse, for some time encamped on the Esplanade of the Fort, for the purpose of taking part in the brigade movements in which the troops at the Presidency have lately been engaged, return to Dum-Dum in a few days. The barracks in Fort William just vacated by H. M.'s. 75th regiment, are kept vacant for the reception of the 92nd Highlanders, of whose departure from Benares for the Presidency nothing authentic has, however, yet been heard; and a portion of H. M.'s. 43rd Light Infantry still remains under canvas on the plain. The brigade movements for the season are terminated by the departure of General Showers for Assam and the South-East frontier, which takes place to-morrow evening.—*Id.*

We notice that one of the quickest passages of the season has been made by the *Octavia*, Captain Dale. She left Plymouth on the 19th of November, and arrived off town on the 23rd instant, thus accomplishing the voyage from port to port in ninety-nine days; or, as she arrived at the Sandheads on the 20th, from pilot to pilot, in a little less than ninety-six days. The *Octavia* took to England, on her last voyage, invalids, time-expired men, soldiers' wives and families, and some military convicts. She left this on the 14th of February, and delivered her human freight at Gravesend without any loss on the passage.—*Id.*

The ship *Malabar*, going down the river, bound for England, with the head-quaters of H. M.'s 75th Regiment on board, took the ground near Diamond Harbour; but got off on the rising tide of Wednesday evening. From the nature of the bottom where the *Malabar* grounded, and the ship not having been strained or distressed whilst ashore, it is believed that she has sustained little or no actual injury of any importance, and this being the case, it was determined that she should remain at Diamond Harbour to await the inspection and opinion of surveyors sent down from Calcutta to estimate the amount of injury received by the accident. The general impression is, we believe, that the surveyors will find no necessity for the return of the *Malabar* to Calcutta, but that she will be passed to go to sea, sound and none the worse for the accident which has temporarily detained her. The return of the vessel to Calcutta, and the debarkation of the troops would be most untoward at this season of the year.—*Id.*

We hear it positively stated, and the statement reiterated as positively, that Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, is to succeed Colonel H. P. Burn, recently retired from the service, as superintendent of Army Clothing, and Auditor of Clothing Accounts. It is, of course, well known that political matters, if indeed they deserve so high a name, have not of late been going on smoothly and well at Moorshedabad and Berhampore; but we were not prepared to see the differences and disputes which have arisen, terminated by such a metamorphosis as that involved in the change from a political appointment of some consideration and considerable emolument, to the management of a Clothing Agency. These are, however, times of uncertainty and change, when no one in this country should loose hold of the solids in his grasp to catch at the shadows of uncertain crotchets.—*Id.*

We publish today the report of a decision in the Supreme Court in which the question was incidentally raised, though the Judges expressly declined giving an opinion on the point, as to whether the pay of civil officers of the government of India, covenanted or uncovenanted, in the hands of the Civil Paymaster, may be seized by an execution creditor. This, according to the decision above referred to, would depend on another question—whether such servants of government could sue for their pay? The point is doubtful; probably it would be held, as in England, that, unless under special circumstances, as the case of the officers of the Supreme Court, they could not sue, and consequently their pay would not be liable to seizure. The decision of the point, one way or the other, is, no doubt, very desirable with regard to the peculiar circumstances of Indian society. We understand it is by no means uncommon to obtain as security for a debt an assignment of the future pay of civil and military officers of government. There is no doubt, and it is well perhaps that the creditors should clearly understand it, that such an assignment is not legally worth the paper it is written upon. And the wisdom of this rule is easily understood. The high pay of public officers in India is in part to enable them to support their position and to place them beyond the reach of temptation. It would therefore be contrary to public policy to sanction assignments of future pay in such cases. In the case of military officers the objections would be as strong if not stronger.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in refusing to appoint Colonel Darvall to the command of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, laid down the principle that, strong as are the claims to promotion and employment arising from long and even active service, yet that now-a-days they will not alone suffice to qualify for appointments where special capabilities are required, and upon which the efficiency of large bodies of men depends. We hear that his Excellency would gladly, if it could be so arranged, confer the command of H. M.'s. 101st regiment upon Major Salisbury, of whose qualifications for command several successive Commanders-in-Chief have justly entertained the highest opinion; and who, with a large number of the other officers of the 1st Fusiliers, has taken general service in H. M.'s. line.—*Id*

The Bank of Bengal has again raised its rate one per cent. This was expected by many, but the public, especially the speculating public, do not seem very well convinced of the necessity for so doing. The directors of the bank have, no doubt, in their reduced balances, good reason for what they have done; that is, assuming that their balances are reduced. We think it much better to advance rates gradually, as has been done by the bank, thereby meeting an increased demand for accommodation, without disturbing trade by a sudden advance to the same extent. Such was formerly the practice in the Bank of England, and a sudden advance from very low to very high rates was found to be extremely injurious. Recently it has been the practice to meet an increasing demand by an advance sufficient to check undue speculation without seriously affecting legitimate trade. If we have any fault to find with the Bank of Bengal it is for having at one period reduced their rate unnecessarily low and thereby given undue encouragement to the large speculation in Government securities which has taken place during the last two or three months; prices have been run up far beyond the legitimate value of the securities, and the majority of the holders are persons who could not have carried on their speculations if they had not been afforded very great facilities in the way of loans by the Bank of Bengal and other capitalists. The bank being reported as buyers at the same time, aided also in promoting the speculation. We believe they never purchased at the extreme high rates which we have seen ruling. However, the result of low rates of advance was to induce undue speculation, and, the advance to higher rates will bring its penalty. The Bank of Bengal, though a joint stock company only, is, from the fact that the goveonment are co-proprietors, intimately associated with it; and under the recent arrangements for the currency notes and treasury agency, they become almost part of it; for it is really difficult to draw the line where the responsibilities of the bank begin and those of the government end. We are among those who believe that the government have done well to give its agency to the bank, and we are sure that the agency will be well performed; but where such important interests are concerned, great care should be taken that all its transactions should be *sans reproche et sans doute*. For the rest India will look to the government.—*Id.*

In consequence of the departure of General Showers from the Presidency, Brigadier J. Macdonald, commanding at Barrackpore, has come down to command the garrison of Fort William, and direct the general military duties at the Presidency; and Major Edgill, Brigade Major at Barrackpore, also comes down to replace Captain Gilbert, Major of Brigade in Fort William, who accompanies General Showers on his tour to the Eastward. We understand that Captain C. L. Clarke, of the late 37th N. I., and recently doing duty with H. M.'s. 75th regiment, accompanies General Showers as an extra Aid-de-camp, or Orderly Officer. Brigadier Macdonald leaves for England next month; and will be succeeded in Fort William by Brigadier Harris, now on his way down to assume the Barrackpore command. It is not expected that General Showers will terminate his tour in the disturbed district, and return to the Presidency, under two months at the earliest; as he will make a thorough examination of the entire state of affairs, past and present, on and about the frontier. It is now seen, and admitted, that these troubles on the frontier, and the necessity of taking permanent precautionary and preventive measures against their recurrence, will necessitate the provision of a stronger numerical, and consequently more expensive, political and military administration in those parts; and we believe that a re-organization of the present establishment, with the addition of numerous new appointments, will before long appear in Government orders.—*Id.*

It will take some time for the British government effectually to suppress the frequent occurrences of *suttee* which are still of constant occurrence in the Native States throughout India. It will not be forgotten that, on the occasion of the death of the Maharanee of Odeypore, a *suttee* took place in which the life of a slave girl was wantonly destroyed. Letters from Central India just to hand, convey to us the intelligence that another case of a somewhat similar description has now taken place at the cremation of the remains of the Thakoor of Rewa in Seralee. It is to be hoped the government will take effective measures to see that the parties implicated are made to suffer severely for the disregard of the orders issued on this subject. The persons implicated have been placed in confinement and, it is said, are to be punished agreeably to the penalties ordered to be inflicted by the government for such offences, but unless an officer of the government be on the spot to see the punishments carried into effect, they will, as is usually the case, be evaded.—*Id.*

The Landholder's and Commercial Association have decided to assist Mr. Macarthur, in prosecuting the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for libel. We are not called upon just now to do more than make a bare announcement of the fact.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 28.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*From the Englishman, Feb.* 27.)

The Legislative Council of the Governor General met yesterday morning at the usual hour, all the members present, and at once proceeded to the business of the day.

Mr. Erskine moved that the Report of the Select Committee, on the Bill to amend the law relating to the use of a Government Seal be taken into consideration, and that the Bill, as proposed to be amended by the Select Committee be passed.

The question was put and agreed to.

Mr. Ritchie presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating the Bank of Bengal, and moved that the Rules for the conduct of business be suspended, that the Report be taken into consideration, and that the Bill, as proposed to be amended by the Select Committee, be passed.

Also the Report of the Select Committee, on the Bill to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to move that the Rules for the conduct of business be suspended, that the Report be taken into consideration, and that the Bill, as proposed to be amended by the Select Committee, be passed.

Both question were put and agreed to.

Mr. Harington presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp Duties, and moved that the Bill, as proposed to be amended by the Select Committee, be published in the *Official Gazettes* of the several Presidencies, and taken into consideration this day six weeks, in order to give the public at large, and the mercantile community especially, time to make themselves acquainted with its details.

Mr. Beadon moved to introduce the Bill to authorise the Punishment of Whipping in certain cases, and that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Harington said that the active part he had taken in the preparation of the Bill of the former year, rendered it needless for him to say that in the present state of India he could see no objection to the proposed Bill, and he should therefore give his consent to its going into Select Committee. With regard to the objections taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie, that whipping should only be applied to juvenile offenders, he would remark that the punishment was just as unpleasant to his ideas as it was to his Hon'ble friends. He did not assent to the Bill because he liked corporal punishment, but simply because in this country, it was an actual necessity; and as for the degrading influence it was said to have, he believed that with the majority of the criminal population of India, the degradation moral and social consequent on flogging was not so great as that following on a long imprisonment, and more humane as a punishment than the contamination to which those confined in such jails were exposed. Had the Council been called upon to Legislate for Europeans only, he should not have assented to such a punishment; but even then, Hon'ble Members would remember that corporal punishment was to a certain extent recognised in England, and in the army and navy. These were his reasons for assenting to the principle of the Bill, but he had objections to the details. He thought that the Bill dealt with two different classes of crimes, two distinct objects, and should be divided accordingly. It had always been a great objection raised against former Legislation that it was of too mixed a character, and that error should be avoided now by dividing the Bill, before publication, into two distinct parts. He also objected to the mode in which the offences liable to flogging were described and classified; nor did he see any reason for altering the title from "flogging" to "whipping." As for substituting the cat for the rattan he was not quite prepared to give an opinion, but he should certainly vote for the use of that instrument least calculated to inflict serious permanent injury.

Rajah Dinker Rao was of opinion that the punishment of flogging was not to be inflicted in all cases. In dacoity or theft, for instance, he thought that such a punishment ought to be inflicted only on a second conviction or proof that the offender gained his livelihood by such crimes.

Mr. Erskine said that he would not detain the Council with any remarks. Every one admitted the general unwillingness to introduce such a punishment, and he was certain it would never have been proposed could it have been dispensed with. That had been his opinion with reference to the Bill previously brought in, and he had seen no reason to change it. He should, therefore, support the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Cowie in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Harington, as to the objections raised by him on a previous occasion, contended that it was the duty of the state while punishing criminals to attempt their reformation, which was not, in his opinion, likely to be attained by flagellation. He had been told that the men to whom the punishment would be applied, would not feel lowered by it; but that did not alter his opinion, that it was a Bill opposed to the spirit of modern legislature. He had carefuly studied the details of the Bill, and found his general objections in no way removed but rather strengthened. For instance perjury, forgery, rape, and other heinous crimes, were fully provided for by the Penal Code; and yet by the present Bill, the punishment of flogging would be substituted for that already provided. He thought that they ought to give the Penal Code a fair trial, before making any such alteration. He would certainly propose the introduction of separate imprisonment, alteration in diet, and the imposition of harder labor, as a means of providing for jail discipline; and he was certain, that the time and talent of medical officers, would be far better occupied in carrying out such a system than in calculating how many blows a man's physical strength would allow him to bear; he objected to the principle, the details, the very title of the Bill.

Mr. Fitzwilliam did not agree with all that had fallen from Mr. Cowie, and considered flogging to be sometimes necessary; but he certainly most strenuously objected to its being provided as a substitution for the punishment already provided by the Penal Code for such offences as those just mentioned.

Mr. Forbes supported the Bill and said that, with regard to the allusions made by the Hon'ble Members who had just spoken, it lay within the discretion of a Judge under the Penal Code to visit heinous cases of forgery, &c., with a term of imprisonment, the length of which would prevent the punishment of flogging from being substituted. He had certainly objections to the Bill, but would reserve them for the Select Committee.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal objected to the punishment of flogging being made an additional punishment in cases of imprisonment. It was unfortunately necessary to flog in some cases; but where it was made an additional punishment, all the arguments raised in favor of it as a punishment fell to the ground. On these grounds he objected to the Bill, and looked upon it as a retrograde one.

Mr. Ritchie regretted the necessity that existed for such a punishment, but felt it his duty to support the Bill. Were legislators allowed to consult only their feelings, he was certain such a punishment would never find a place in their code, but they had other duties to perform. The objections which had been taken were all supported by good and great authorities, among which was such a name as that of Lord Macaulay. Still however he could not help thinking that the objectors in viewing flogging as an Indian punishment, in the light they did, were sacrificing the public interests to their own feelings. That punishment had been shewn to be necessary, and no reason had been adduced for dispensing with it. The main objections taken to it, were on account of its cruelty and the degradation which ensued. With regard to the cruelty, it would be provided that the punishment would be inflicted with all due humanity; and as for the degradation, there was no doubt that in large civilised cities, corporal punishment was considered to bring with it disgrace, but it was very different in rural districts, where the feeling was by no means so strong. For this reason he contended that in India the degradation consequent on flogging would be less than that following on a lengthy imprisonment. Besides, the arrangements which would justify capital punishment, would also justify flogging; it was a necessity in both cases, in the one case a dreadful necessity, and in the other a painful necessity. The Hon'ble and learned Member further said, that the objection against the title was a matter of really little consequence; and replied to the objection of the Lieutenant Governor, by remarking that if it was justifiable to substitute the punishment of flogging in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment, it was equally justifiable to substitute it for a portion of that imprisonment.

Mr. Laing said that he agreed with the principle of the Bill because the practical experience of those well competent to judge, had declared it necessary; nor was he in favor of carrying out to all purposes, views and arguments which though they might suit one country very well were not calculated to meet the requirements of another. The Hon'ble gentleman here alluded to the practice of flogging as carried on in some public schools, and not in others, according to circumstances. What was to be considered, was what was best suited to the country, and here the opinions of all the executive officers went to convince them of the necessity of the punishment. Holding these views, he thought it in most cases, as far as the people of India were concerned, more humane to flog a man and dismiss him at once, than to shut him up for a year in prison, thereby causing expense to the State and leaving his family destitute.

Sir R. Napier supported the Bill for reasons afforded by his own practical experience. He had been on one occasion in charge of a large body of prisoners, over two thousand men. He had paid them every attention, and he believed it was generally admitted, that the men alluded to had been well treated. Of these men he was certain a large number would have become much better, if they had been flogged at once and then sent off to their villages. To the poorer classes imprisonment was no great punishment. They were people who had little to live on; they got better food in the jail than at home, and cared little for restraint, provided it were accompained by an immunity from bodily labor. Possibly things might be different now, as jail discipline had improved; but at one time in the N. W. Provinces it had been a regular proverb among the prisoners for one going out to say to another "keep my cooking place warm I shall soon return;" such men it would be far better to flog. He did not like the punishment as a general rule, but he should support the Bill for the good he saw in it.

Rajah Deo Narain Singh said that the punishment of flogging had been done away with by law, and as no increase of crime had followed on this, he contended there was no occasion for re-introducing it.

Sir Bartle Frere supported the Bill on the ground of the great necessity, as shewn by the results of recent experiments in moral treatment made in England and elsewhere, for the employment of some mode of corporal suffering in dealing with criminals. This, he contended at some length, could not be dispensed with; and as it had been shewn that flogging was the most humane kind of bodily suffering, which could be inflicted upon the natives of India, he should support the present Bill which provided for it.

Mr. Beadon then replied to the various objections, arguing on the general ground that flogging was the most humane, and at the same time, the most deterring punishment that could be inflicted upon the lower classes of the Indians. He agreed with Mr. Cowie as to the duty of the state to attempt the reformation of criminals; but contended that it was also the first duty of the State to punish, especially in a state of society where to wait for reformation would involve endless trouble; he differed with Mr. Ritchie as to Lord Macaulay's recorded objection to corporal punishment; and concluded by saying, that he should be happy to attend to any suggestions that might be made in Select Committee.

Mr. Ritchie explained that he had alluded to a note appended to the original Penal Code by Lord Macaulay, in which that nobleman strongly expressed his objection to corporal punishment.

The question was then put to the vote and carried. The Lieutenant Governor, Messrs Cowie and Fitz William, and Rajah Deo Narain Singh voting against it.

Mr. Beadon then moved the introduction of a Bill, to enable the government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments, and its reference to a Select Committee.

Rajah Deo Narain Singh commended the conduct of the government in the manner in which religious endowments had been managed, of which no member of any sect had ever complained; and said that if the government were determined to release themselves, he should like to see the power of decision, in cases of dispute, vested in the hands of the Court under certain restrictions.

Some discussion here took place as to the propriety of such a Bill as that proposed being left to the local Legislators, during which His Excellency gave it as his opinion, that it was a question which the said local Legislature could hardly have dealt with, without the permission of the Supreme Government.

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Mr. Beadon then explained, that before introducing the Bill even there, the sanction of the Governor General in Council had been obtained.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Ritchie moved to introduce the Bill to amend the law relating to affidavits and solemn declarations, and to refer the same to a Select Committee with instructions to report within two months; and the motion being put was carried.

Also the Bill to remove the district of Humeerpore, in the North-Western Provinces, from the operation of the general Regulations, and that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months.

After some remarks from Messrs. Harington and Erskine as to the advisability of some further information being laid before the Council before such an important step was taken, the motion was put and carried.

Mr. Forbes moved to introduce the Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Also the Bill to extend Act XXIII of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts, legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil), and that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The Legislative Council of Bengal met as usual this morning, Mr. Peterson only being absent. The Council at once proceeded to the business of the day.

Mr. Fergusson moved that the Bill to repeal Section XXX of Regulation II. of 1819 (for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures, and for defining the right of Government to the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made) be read in Council. The Hon'ble Member explained that, under the old law of 1819, certain civil suits regarding the resumption of the revenue of lands held or claimed to be held, free of assessment under legal or invalid tenures, might be instituted either in the ordinary Courts of Civil Judicature or the Revenue Courts. If such suits were brought in the ordinary Civil Courts, the old law required that every suit should be referred to the Collector, who, after taking certain proceedings, and recording his sentiments, would transmit it back to the referring Court, which might then call for further evidence before finally deciding. If, in the first instance, the suit was preferred direct to the Collector, the law provided an appeal to the ordinary Civil Courts, which was, in the majority of cases, taken advantage of. Half a century ago this double jurisdiction and investigation of Lakhiraj claims had been necessary in order to secure the just rights of the State in the land revenue, but now the necessity for such a cumbrous system had ceased. It led to no advantage whatever, and would obviously cause much delay and inconvenience. It, therefore, seemed advisable to have, as far as possible, one uniform course of procedure for the above suits, and to that end it was proposed that all resumption suits under Section 30 of Regulation II. of 1819 should be instituted and determined in the ordinary Civil Courts under the rules of the Civil Procedure. But he would further remark that an unusually large number of suits had recently been instituted in consequence of the action of the Limitation Act of 1859. In two Collectorates alone, Burdwan and Hooghly, there were 4,330 suits pending, and many years would elapse under the old double system before such cases could be reported to the Collectors. In order to prevent such a delay and to relieve the Revenue Courts from such a burden, it was proposed that the present Bill should apply to all suits pending under Section 3 of Act II. of 1819. This course would injure the rights of no one, and appeared in no way objectionable.

Baboo Prosonocomar Tagore did not oppose the Bill, but proposed as an amendment that, under Rule 25, the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to repeal Regulation II. of 1819, and Regulation II. of 1828, so far as related to the districts subject to the government of Bengal, and to introduce such other alterations as might be necessary for bringing all resumption suits under the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts; on the general ground that these regulations tended too much towards the safety of the government interest, compared with those of private individuals, and also placed the revenue officers in a false position as informers, plaintiffs, and Judges.

Baboo Ramapersaud Roy contended, at some length, that, as many facilities and safeguards were afforded to private individuals by the Regulations just alluded to as to the government, and though the system was undoubtedly cumbrous and might be improved, he was of opinion that the Council was not then called upon to decide on such a large and comprehensive measure as the repeal of such regulations would be. The present Bill had been brought forward to meet a difficulty arising from a large number of suits having been brought in with reference to the Limitation Act of 1859, and as it did so he should support it.

The Advocate General offered no opinion on the Regulations alluded to, but coincided with the last speaker as to the non advisability of discussing such an amendment as that proposed. As a general principle he thought it would not be advantageous to the conduct of the business of the Council to discuss such amendments. The Council were called upon to discuss a Bill brought in with a specified object, namely to meet a specified difficulty, and for the reason above given he should oppose the amendment.

Baboo Prosonocomar Tagore explained that he had no wish to oppose the Bill, and it was accordingly read in Council.

Mr. Fergusson moved that the Report of the Select Committee, on the Bill for the better enforcement of discipline in the House of Correction, and the great Jail at Calcutta be taken into consideration, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

Mr. Maitland suggested that, as the Bill had been much altered and improved in Select Committee, it ought to be published prior to being finally passed.

The Lieutenant Governor explained that the clauses were now only about to be considered. The Bill could and ought to be published before being finally passed.

The Council then considered the clauses of the Bill *seriatim*.

Mr. Maitland called the attention of the Council to Section II., which provided the punishments of solitary confinement in irons, and separate confinement, for the offences of mutinous conduct, refusal to work, or mutinous language. He had no objection to such punishments for mutinous conduct or refusal to work, but he thought solitary confinement too severe for mutinous or insolent language, which was an offence extremely difficult to define.

The Advocate General said that the punishment was left to the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, or other officer appointed by government, which discretion, it might be safely assumed, would be wisely exercised. Still, it was of the utmost importance that mutinous language calculated to cause excitement in other prisoners, should be checked at once, and therefore the power had been given.

Mr. Maitland withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Young proposed as an amendment that the power of inflicting such punishment ought to be left to the Chief Commissioner or Sheriff, as the controlling authority of the jail.

Mr. Maitland, and Baboo Ramapersaud Roy took the same view.

The Advocate General explained, and moved a mere verbal amendment not affecting the power of punishment. On this the Council divided, and the amendment was carried by a majority of five.

Mr. Young's amendment was then put and negatived.

The remaining clauses of the Bill having been approved of,

Baboo Prosonocoomar Tagore gave notice that on Saturday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the registration and custody of testamentary documents, &c.

At one o'clock the Council adjourned till Saturday next at 11 A. M.—*Saturday Evening Englishman, March* 1.

CEYLON.

All over Ceylon we have experienced a fortnight of the most extraordinary weather for February. Usually one of our driest months—the first half of it in 1862 has been distinguished by copious rains, fogs and even thunder and lightning. The rain has been general all over the Coffee Districts, and so violent on some to the higher ranges of hills as to lead of some anxiety about the early blossoms. We trust, however, that the result will be altogether good, and that the crop of 1862-63, will be really the bumper one anticipated. The Planters will need it all to make up for the deficiency in the crop now going forward. Some of our friends incline to the belief that the total export will not exceed 400,000 cwt. of both kinds. Our own inclination is to hope that round 500,000—or within one-fifth of the average—will be made up. For although crops have been two-thirds less than the estimate on many Estates, we yet hear of very good out-turns in some of the higher and wetter Districts, especially where a good proportion of young Coffee has come in to swell the total. Time will shew.

Since the recent change in the French Navigation Laws, there seems no further temptation to take our Coffee direct to France, and all but an insignificant portion finds its way to London. Four ships have sailed during the fortnight, all for London. They took away 31,759 cwts. of Coffee, in the proportion of 24,753 Plantation to 7,006 Native. This brings our total export since 1st October 1861, up to 248,697 cwts.; of which 185,616 were Plantation and 63,081 Native.

The Chamber of Commerce Return being made up only to the 12th, does not include the cargo of the *Finella*. This vessel cleared on the 14th with Coffee as follows:—

Plantation ....Cwt.	7,248
Native .... „	1,974
Total cwt...	9,222

Of the whole quantity, only 6,000 were diverted from British to Australian Ports and Mauritius. Not a cwt. has gone direct to a Foreign Port,—and the tricolor flag lately so familiar to us, is no longer seen in our Roadstead. Our shipments are now 40,000 cwts. in advance of those for the same period in last season, and 20,000 in excess of the previous seasons. Plantation is strikingly in advance being 185,000 against 159,000, 146,000 and 125,000 Native too, is in advance of last season—but of last season only—the figures being 63,000 against 48,000 74,000 and 97,000.

Distribution of Coffee Crop exported from Ceylon, from 1st October 1861 to 12th February 1862.

	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
London	182,716	59,906	242,622
Sydney	2,303	975	3,278
Melbourne..............	597	1,350	1,947
Mauritius	„	850	850
Total	185,616	63,081	248,697

The exports of Cinnamon are fully up to the average, but the falling off in Cocoanut Oil remains most marked. Our shipments to date are less than half what they were at the corresponding period of last season. The figures are 37,000 cwts.; against 76,000 cwts.; 42,000; and 30,000. It really seems as if an increasing local demand for the products of the Cocoanut Tree were likely very seriously to affect the export of Oil. The prospects of those who own Cocoanut Plantations commencing to yield, seem so much the better. Nothing could be more favourable to a large yield of nuts than the late rains, and we expect that "next year" will be as favourable to Cocoanut Planters, as to those engaged in the culture of Coffee.—*Overland Observer, Feb.* 17.

The Criminal Watmough.—Ernest Watmough was brought to Ceylon in the last steamer from Bombay, so that he is likely very speedily to obtain *justice*. He was delivered to Mr. Daiziel yesterday by an Officer of the Bombay Police and was committed to prison for further examination on charge of Forgery and Embezzlement.—*Id.*

THE PUNJAB.

The 7th Royal Fusiliers are to arrive at Rawul Pindee on the morning of the 5th inst., at Jhelum on the 12th, Anarkullee on the 25th, and Ferozepore on the 31st.—*Lahore Chronicle, March.* 1.

GWALIOR.

We have news from Gwalior of a dispute which has arisen consequent on the support given by certain Thakoors to an illegitimate son of the late Rajah of Dhuttea, and who they have set up as heir to the *ghuddee* in opposition to the legitimate occupier thereof, the Rajah Bhowanee Singh. The Thakoors who have for some time been inimical to the Rajah, have at length obtained possession of Oorjun Singh, his illegitimate son, and in his name, and under the warranty of his presence, occupied the fort of Seunda; and having collected a number of budmashes and bad character together, have bid defiance to the Rajah and have attempted to collect the revenues of the Rajship, and in doing so have much harrassed the people. At the same time there is a strong party in the State in favor of Oorjun Singh, and, of late, Rajah Bhowanee Singh has found some difficulty in successfully opposing the insurgents. Under these circumstances a force has been despatched from Jhansi on the morning of the 22nd instant to support, it is presumed, of the Political Agent and the Rajah. It is not intended to enter into hostilities, but simply to secure order, and, to the legitimate ruler, the maintenance of his rights.—*Englishman, Feb.* 28.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

(From the Times, Jan. 28.)

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR:

PARIS, Monday 27th January 1 o'clock.

The French Chambers were opened to-day by the Emperor in person, who delivered the following Speech:—

Gentlemen Senators,—Gentlemen Deputies,—

"The year which has just passed, despite certain anxieties, has seen peace consolidated. All the rumours purposely propogated on imaginary pretences have fallen to the ground of themselves before the simple reality of facts.

"My relations with Foreign Powers give me the fullest satisfaction, and the visits of several Sovereigns have contributed still more to strengthen our bonds of friendship. The King of Prussia, in coming to France, has been able to judge for himself of our desire to unite ourselves still closer with a Government and with a people who are advancing with a firm and sure step towards progress.

"I have recognized the King of Italy, with the firm intention of contributing, by sympathetic and disinterested advice, to conciliate two causes the antagonism of which disturbs the public mind and conscience everywhere.

"The civil war which desolates America has seriously compromised our commercial interests. Nevertheless, so long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated.

"Our establishment in Cochin China has been consolidated by the valour of our soldiers and sailors. The Spaniards associated in our enterprise will find, I hope, in those countries, the reward of their courageous support. The Annamities make a feeble resistance to our power, and we should not be at war with any one if, in Mexico, the proceedings of an unscrupulous Government had not obliged us to join Spain and England in protecting our fellow-countrymen, and in suppressing attempts against humanity and the rights of nations. Nothing can arise out of this conflict of a nature to shake confidence in the future.

"Free from foreign cares, I have directed my attention more especially to the state of our finances. A candid statement (*exposé sincère*) has placed the real state of affairs before you. I shall only say a few words on the subject. The public expressed astonishment (*s'est ému*) at the sum of 963,000,000f. to which the floating debt has risen; but that debt, if it be henceforth checked, need give no cause for anxiety, for it had already attained that before 1848, a period when the revenues of France were far from approaching what they are at the present moment. Moreover, let first be deducted from this amount the 652,000,000f. which weighed upon the State at a period anterior to the Empire; then the 78,000,000f. repaid to the rentesholders (*rentiers*) at the time of the conversion; then the 233,000,000f. odd unsecured, caused in the last two budgets by distant expeditions, and which it might have been possible to secure by a loan.

"It will be seen that, since the establishment of the Empire—thanks, it is true, to the consolidations successively operated—the deficits (*découverts*) have not increased in proportion to the wants for which it was necessary to provide, and to the advantages obtained during the last ten years. In fact, gentlemen, it would not be just to forget the increase of expenses caused by the annual interest of the loans contracted for two wars which have not been devoid of glory; the 622,000,000f. employed by the Treasury in great works of public utility, independently of the three milliards appropriated by companies in the completion of 6,553 kilomètres of railways; the establishment of the network of telegraphic communication; the improvement of the condition of nearly all the servants of the State; the improvement of the soldier's welfare; the *cadres* of the army placed on a footing in keeping with the exigencies of peace, the dignity of France; the transformation of the fleet and of all our *matériel* for the artillery; the restoration of our buildings for public worship and of our public monuments.

"All these outlays have given a beneficial impulse to public labour throughout the Empire. Have we not seen cities re-embellished, companies enriched by the progress of agriculture, and our foreign commerce increased from 2 milliards 600 millions to 5 milliards 800 millions? In short, by the sole increase of public prosperity the resources of the State have increased by many hundreds of millions.

"This enumeration shows us the full extent of the financial resources of France; and yet, whatever may have been the origin of the deficits—however legitimate may have been the expenses—it was prudent not to increase them. With this object in view, I have proposed a radical means to the Senate, which confers upon the Legislative body a higher control and associates it closer with my policy. But this measure was not, as may easily be supposed, an expedient to lighten my responsibility. It was a spontaneous and serious reform, of a nature to force us to be economical. In renouncing the right to open supplementary and extraordinary credits in the interval between the sessions, it was nevertheless essential to reserve the power of providing unforeseen necessities.

"The system of transfers provides the means, and it has the advantage of limiting that power (*faculte*) to really urgent and indispensable wants. The strict application of this new system will assist us in placing our financial system on the soundest basis. I count upon your patriotism and intelligence to second my efforts by your willing support.

"The Budget will be presented to you immediately on the opening of the Session. It is not without regret that I have decided to propose to you a readjustment of certain taxes, but by the progress of our revenue I am convinced the increased burden of taxation will only be temporary.

"You will first have to turn your attention to the project of law relative to the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, the object of which is, by equitably conciliating the interests of the Treasury and those of its creditors, to prepare the consolidation of the debt.

"Gentlemen, I have frankly stated to you the actual position of affairs. You are aware that whenever an opportunity of a useful reform has presented itself I have resolutely taken advantage of it. I shall not, nevertheless, maintain less intact the fundamental bases of the constitution which has already acquired for the country 10 years of order and prosperity. I am aware that it is the fate of all men in power to see their best intentions misinterpreted, and their most praiseworthy acts distorted by party spirit, but those who raise this outcry are powerless when the confidence of the nation is possessed, and when nothing has been neglected to deserve it. This sentiment, which displays itself on every occasion, is my most precious reward, and is my greatest strength. Should unforeseen events occur, such as the dearness of provisions and scarcity of labour, the people may suffer, but in their justice they will not hold me responsible for their sufferings, because they are aware that all my thoughts, all my efforts, all my acts incessantly tend to improve their condition and increase the prosperity of France.

"Let us not delude ourselves as to what we still have to accomplish, but, at the same time, let us congratulate ourselves at having traversed ten years amid the quiet of satisfied populations and the union of the great bodies of the State.

"Let us persevere in our task with energy, and let us put our trust in Providence, who has always given us visible proofs of His protection."

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THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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